

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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## CONTINUING COVERAGE OF AFGHANISTAN CONTROVERSY

## West's Outcry Hypocritical

AU071414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Nencho Khranov article: "What Are the Hypocrites Weeping For?"]

[Text] The events in Afghanistan were greeted with sincere disappointment and anger by many imperialist states, and of course, by Beijing. Hardly anybody can be surprised by this reaction, especially by the reaction of the United States and England. It is well-known what hopes for a counterrevolutionary turning point in Afghanistan were cherished by these countries' governing circles, which also hoped to fill in the "strategic arc" under construction for decades by the United States along the USSR southern border and ruined after the fall of the shah regime in Iran.

It is a fact, however, that the disappointment and irritation turned into an outrageous political and propaganda campaign, which is, on the one hand, a brutal attempt to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and, on the other, an attempt to find an alibi for increasing the pressure on Iran and continuing the attacks against the political and military detente in the world.

Only thus can we evaluate the proposal of a group of countries, organized by the United States and England, to convene the UN Security Council to discuss "the situation in Afghanistan"; the attempts to turn the U.S.-Afghan conflict into an international problem; and President Carter's proposal that Congress postpone the discussion of the SALT II ratification.

We can only subscribe to the evaluation of L'HUMANITE which said of the Western hypocritical attack on Afghanistan: "Everybody is familiar with this chorus. One can hear it whenever a country escapes from chaos and imperialism. In Washington, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown is "indignant" at the events in Afghanistan and simultaneously appoints the commander of the marines as commander of the 'quick reaction' forces, which are supposed to bring order and number 100,000 soldiers... The television, radio and press have obviously coordinated their voices. Imperialism worries about Afghanistan in the same way it worries about Iran, Kampuchea and Vietnam."

Wearing the hat of defenders of other countries' sovereignty, it seems that Washington politicians are only relying on the peoples' short memory. Everyone knows that in the 20th century only the United States has used military force or threat of military intervention against other countries for selfish political goals--but let us not go so far back. Who conducted the bloody war in Vietnam? Who supported the shah's regime in Iran? Who is threatening the Middle East countries today with aircraft carriers and "quick reaction" units?

Now that another plan for counterrevolution and imperialist dictation has failed, the imperialists are crying out loudly and attempting to develop mass hysteria according to the anti-Soviet script well-known from the past. The gentlemen are crying for the bloody adventurer Hafizollah Amin, who until recently they called "Red," exactly as they are crying for Pol Pot.

The hypocrisy and ridiculous outcry are one thing, but when they are utilized as a prelude to provoking the situation in the Middle East, when weapons are being sent to Pakistan on the pretext of the "Afghan danger," when President Carter supports the SALT II opponents--all this goes beyond a regular anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. All this together with the concentration of troops in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and the threats against Iran is simply a manifestation of U.S. present global strategy, aimed against detente, freedom and the people's national independence.

#### Defense of Intervention

AU071326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Nencho Khranov article: "Defending the April Revolution"]

[Text] During the last days of the last year Democratic Afghanistan was the arena of important events, which strengthened the political and social achievements of the people since the April 1978 revolution and strengthened the country's security and national sovereignty against the attempts of the internal counterrevolution and international reaction.

The April 1978 revolution of the Afghan people was a historic event in that ancient country which removed the yoke of feudalism and opened the road for fundamental socio-economic transformations and for constructing an independent, peace-loving and democratic state.

These revolutionary transformations, implemented under the leadership of the Afghan society's most progressive forces, united in the Afghan People's Democratic Party, did not suit the taste of the overthrown exploiters and the imperialist powers. Many centers for training counterrevolutionary bands and transferring them for subversive activity on Afghan territory were created in Pakistan. The organizers of these centers, piously called "refugee camps," were representatives of the CIA and other U.S. secret services, Chinese "instructors" and even Egyptian subversion specialists.

The usurper of the government--Hafizollah Amin--offered his services to the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan. He was conducting a dangerous and criminal course. By overthrowing Nur Mohammad Taraki, the legal president, and physically liquidating him, and by his cruel and antidemocratic deeds Amin was undermining the April revolution's achievements. Because of the danger created by the foreign counterrevolutionary acts and by Amin's terror, the forces, loyal to the Afghan revolution and relying on the people, removed Amin and restored revolutionary legality and order.

The numerous subversion acts from outside required **decisive** opposition. During 1978 and 1979, basing itself on the treaty of alliance with the USSR, the Afghan Government repeatedly approached the Soviet Government with a request for assistance, including military assistance, against the armed intervention of the imperialist forces. However, the USSR considered that these forces would not cross a certain border and would understand the irreversibility of the transformations in Afghanistan. The curse of armed imperialist intervention, however, continued and started to expand.

Under these circumstances the USSR decided to fulfill the request of Afghan people and send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan, which will be used exclusively to repel armed intervention from the outside.

This assistance is given according to Article 4 of the USSR-Afghan treaty on friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation of 1978, and is prompted by considerations related to the two countries' security, as well as to peace in this area, which has been jeopardized by imperialism's intrigues.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," reads the official Kabul declaration, "will not allow anyone to endanger the irrevocable right of the Afghan people to defend by all means the achievements of the April 1978 revolution, as well as the country's territorial integrity and national independence. No one can deny a sovereign country its right to self-defense, guaranteed by Article 51 of the UN charter, and prevent it from requesting assistance from countries with which it has international treaties."

Counterrevolutionaries Interviewed

AU080857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

[Text] It has been reported from Kabul that foreign journalists accredited in Kabul have been able to personally meet a group of captured counterrevolutionaries who had been trained in Pakistan and armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons.

Recently more than 20,000 weapons were secretly transferred across the border into Afghanistan. The weapons had been produced in the Western countries and China. A large quantity of leaflets printed on the other side of the border were seized from the defeated groups of counterrevolutionaries. The leaflets called for the overthrow of the people's regime.

The members of the counterrevolutionary group have told the journalists about their training in Pakistan at a base near Peshawar City. They say they were trained by U.S. and Chinese instructors.

According to a representative of the Afghan security service, there are 30 similar bases in Pakistan, predominantly financed by the CIA.

BCP GREETES PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AFGHANISTAN

AU071305 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 AU

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the PDPA Central Committee]

[Text] Dear comrades, the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian working people are greeting you and sending fraternal and combatant wishes on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]--the vanguard of the Afghan revolution.

The founding of the PDPA was an important event in Afghanistan's history. During its 15-year existence it waged a selfless struggle for defending the interests of the Afghan working people against imperialism and reaction and for democracy and social progress. This struggle reached its triumph with the victorious April revolution which opened the road towards constructing a society without oppression or exploitation.

The Bulgarian Communists and entire working people are following with fraternal solidarity your party's activity aimed at removing the heavy heritage of the past, implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the entire working people, and opposing the efforts of the internal and international reaction to hinder the Afghan people's efforts to construct a bright future.

Wishing the PDPA and the friendly Afghan people further successes in constructing the new society, we again express our firm confidence that the relations of friendship, fruitful cooperation and fraternal solidarity which exist between the BCP and the PDPA and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will further develop in the interest of our two peoples and in the interest of democracy and socialism and world peace and security.

ZHIVKOV GREETES, PRAISES NATION ON NEW YEAR

AU071146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[New Year's message to the nation by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and state council chairman]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed compatriots, once again we are standing on the threshold between the year that is elapsing and the year that will enter in just a few moments. The new year will bring its troubles and joys, worries and hopes and we will make a new step forward in our personal life and the life of our socialist motherland.

What can we say about the past year?

In international life 1979 was a complex and contradictory year for mankind. In the main and fateful issue which concerns all people throughout the world--the issue of life and death, peace and war, mankind was torn between two poles: from the hope born by the signing of the SALT II agreement to the concern evoked by NATO's decision to produce and deploy in Europe new kinds of U.S. nuclear weapons. Regretably, we have serious grounds for being concerned about the fact that during 1979 in the main capitalist countries the forces striving for a return to the cold war, the arms race, a dangerous confrontation with the socialist countries, and policy of threat of force and military aggression wherever the imperialists consider their interests jeopardized, have advanced.

Therefore our first New Year's wish is: To foil the plans of the warmongers for the triumph of peace and life.

We shall further back this wish with our deeds. Nobody doubts our love of peace, which is organically characteristic of the socialist system. However, nobody should doubt the determination of our country and the other fraternal Warsaw Pact member-countries, led by the USSR, to not allow any violation of the balance of power in favor of NATO, because this violation will favor war and harm mankind.

The situation in the world economy is also complex and contradictory. Inflation and unemployment are growing in the capitalist world. As is well known, we are a country with an open economy. We import raw materials, fuel and machines, and export the produce of our industry and agriculture. A significant part of our national income, almost three quarters, is formed by the internal trade exchange. Naturally, the situation of the world market influences us too.

Had Bulgaria not been a country with a socialist economy, had there not been the socialist community led by the USSR, had there not been CEMA and had there not been such an organizing and leading force as our BCP, the influence of the world crisis on us would have been exceptionally difficult. But 1979 is elapsing, and we can still tell our people that we succeeded not only in preventing a reduction in the people's standard of living, but on the contrary, secured an increase in their material and cultural well-being.

What will 1980 bring in our economic development? We all have reasons to expect that 1980 will be a better year than 1979, because our achievements during 1979 were only the first results of the comprehensive economic policy worked out by the 11th BCP congress, the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the BCP National Conference. This is a policy which will be further developed in 1980 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

Our goal is to achieve high social labor productivity and produce high quality goods, capable of competing, so that we can be equal partners in the international division of labor.

We know that this can be implemented only on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and by creating the necessary preconditions, so that the Eighth 5-Year Plan will turn into a period of scientific-technological progress.

Now, in drawing up the balance of 1979, I would like, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to express most cordial gratitude to the workers' class, the agrarian workers and the people's intelligentsia for their high socialist consciousness and heroic labor. It was on them--the worthy builders of the developed socialist society--that Bulgaria relied during 1979 and will rely in 1980, the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the transition to the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

We are a society of working people. Therefore, our second New Year's wish is that our labor in 1980 is more fruitful. The Bulgarian people have never had colonies or exploited other peoples. Our people have always relied on themselves and their work. Therefore, on New Year's Eve, before we wish each other joy, we Bulgarians always wish each other labor successes. Now, under the conditions of socialism, when personal well-being is inseparable from the general well-being, let us wish ourselves from the bottom of our heart working successes for each one of us and for the entire society.

Let 1980 be a peaceful and fruitful year;

Let happiness reign in every Bulgarian home;

Let every day increase the material and spiritual might of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--our motherland and mother.

Happy New Year to you, dear comrades, brothers and sisters.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO

#### Arrival in Sofia

AU051548 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 5 (BTA)--The general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, Mr Santiago Carrillo, arrived here on a brief visit at the invitation of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov. He is accompanied by Mr Jaime Balesteros, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party.

## Visit to Mausoleum

AU051729 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], arrived on a brief visit in our country at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Today Comrade Santiago Carrillo paid his respects to the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov. He expressed his respect for the Bulgarian people's teacher, leader, and outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement. The ceremony was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Jaime Balesteros, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee.

## LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU071122 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 80 pp 1,8 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, we most cordially and fraternally greet the communists and working people in Cuba.

The act of the heroes who raised the working masses for struggle for freedom, independence and socialism is today brightly reflected in the constructive labor of the people of Cuba. With a feeling of solidarity and joy, the Bulgarian people greet the remarkable successes of the Cuban people, achieved in all areas of life under the leadership of the glorious Cuban Communist Party.

We highly value Cuba's revolutionary internationalist traditions as well as its selfless assistance to the struggle of the peoples for a free and independent development. Cuba's constructive foreign policy and active contribution to strengthening world peace, mutual understanding among peoples and just and equal international economic relations are meeting with growing international recognition and authority.

With special satisfaction we note the strengthening and fruitful development of the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba. Our communist parties, governments and peoples, in close unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, are contributing to consistently developing the socialist integration and strengthening the positions of peace and socialism in the world.

In connection with 1 January--your national holiday--we send you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and in your person the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people, the most sincere wishes of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people. We also wish for the development of the indestructible friendship between our peoples, the further development of your beautiful socialist motherland and for the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party to be worthily met.

## ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PIETRO NENNI FAMILY

AU021935 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 2 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has wired condolences to the family of Pietro Nenni, on the death of the eminent Italian public figure.

"The Bulgarian people will retain clear the memory of Pietro Nenni, the eminent public figure and active fighter against fascism, defender of Georgi Dimitrov at the 1933 Leipzig trial " reads the cable. "We hold in high esteem the contribution Pietro Nenni made to the unity of communists and socialists, and his noble efforts at strengthening the positions of peace in the world."

## TODOROV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANS FOR 1980

AU071354 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Sofia, CTK--Bulgaria can look back on four successful years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. What does it expect of the last, fifth year, the threshold of which we have just crossed? That was the question the Sofia CTK correspondent addressed to Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Stanko Todorov said among other things: Our plans and anticipations are contained in the plan of the socioeconomic development of the country, according to which the stable development of Bulgaria is to continue: National income will increase 5.7 percent, social productivity of labor 5.4 percent and the population's real income 3 percent. The effectiveness of the Bulgarian economy and the quality of production will also increase.

Our conviction that the plan will become reality has its profound substantiation in the development of Bulgaria to date, in the prerequisites that have been created and in the correctness of the BCP line.

Now, after the 4 years that have passed since the 11th congress of the party, we can say that the requirement of effectiveness and quality is being successfully implemented. Last year national income increased almost 7.2 percent. Industrial and agricultural production has grown and the volume of foreign trade has expanded. The conditions have been created for an upward development of Bulgaria along the path of advanced socialism.

In his new year's message to the Bulgarian people Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said that we have all the prerequisites for 1980 to be better than the year 1979 because the successes we achieved last year are only the first fruits of the overall economic policy elaborated by the 11th congress, the July session of the Central Committee and the all-state party conference, which will start developing only this year and in the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

We know that successes do not come about by themselves, without creative work and the overcoming of difficulties. Purposeful endeavor is essential especially now when a complicated situation, full of contradictions, has been created in the world economy, a situation that also affects our development.

The combination of the advantages of socialism with the accomplishments of scientific-technical progress and the human intellect will be the basis of the socioeconomic upsurge of Bulgaria this year. The structure of production will be improved. Throughout the national economy we will apply the economic mechanism based on the Leninist principles of economic accountability and the plants' independent running of their economy.

The all-round drawing closer together with the USSR and the intensification of socialist economic integration with the fraternal countries help us substantially in building an advanced socialism. Bulgaria will contribute its share to the implementation of the long-term target programs adopted in CEMA.

We will place emphasis on achieving a higher effectiveness of specialization and cooperation with the CSSR, which includes important branches such as the production of trucks, installations for the food industry, agricultural machines, high-voltage technology, hydraulics and the like. The mutual deliveries of production within the framework of specialization and cooperation will represent 30 percent of the overall volume of goods exchanged between our countries.

The visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia last September and the talks between our highest representatives--Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak--gave an impetus to the development of our bilateral relations.

I wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people and its leading force--the CPCZ--many successes in the year 1980.

#### ZHIVKOV MEETS FILM WORKERS AT SOFIA RECEPTION

AU042002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The traditional meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Bulgarian film workers is taking place at the Vitosha Hotel tonight.

Among those are attending are the following officials: Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Secretary; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department; Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee; and leaders of the committees on culture, leaders of creative unions and of cultural institutions, and many film workers.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the Bulgarian film workers in a speech.

#### BRIEFS

USSR PUBLISHES ZHIVKOVA BOOK--The Moscow publishing house "PRAVDA" has published, as one of the "Ogonek" library series, 100,000 copies of a book containing articles, speeches, and statements by Lyudmila Zhivkova, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Culture. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 79 p 5]

## SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS DECLINING DUE TO U.S. CHAUVINISM

LD071928 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Carter's Friday television speech, in which he announced a number of anti-Soviet measures, is being generally viewed as inconducive to the interests of peace, for the state of Soviet-American relations is a key factor influencing the international political climate. All the moves announced by President Carter--ban on technology exports to the Soviet Union, prohibition of Soviet Union fishing in American waters or suspension of grain shipments to the Soviet Union--violate one of the major principles of good relations between states, namely mutually advantageous trade exchange, and in fact constitute an embargo on economic relations with the Soviet Union.

President Carter's turn to a dangerous course in American policy towards the Soviet Union and towards a resumption of the cold war at the close of his term of office is certainly not the result of a sudden decision. It is, rather, a reflection of Washington's growing frustration over the failure of American foreign policy in recent times and the continued decline of America's international prestige. This frustration has lately produced many ill-conceived reactions from the White House and President Carter personally.

The statement issued yesterday by the official Soviet news agency TASS rightly assesses President Carter's television speech not as the statement of a man holding the top executive position in the United States but rather as a speech of a candidate for that office opening another round of the election campaign. The growing trend in Washington towards an unrealistic assessment of international developments is being spurred by preelection flirting with chauvinistically minded groups in the United States which, as the TASS statement underlines, evidently greatly influenced the President's speech.

The choice of pretext for that speech fell on the events in Afghanistan, in particular the Soviet assistance provided to that country in keeping with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. President Carter also spoke about the conflicting situation between the United States and Iran, persisting in badly veiled threats addressed to Tehran. Thus his speech in general indicates that the struggle for a revision of the means of asserting American interests in different parts of the world has culminated in the top echelons of power in the United States. The outcome is a pronounced return to the methods of the cold war, particularly in the field of Soviet-American relations. This shift, manifested in the announced anti-Soviet measures by the United States, has produced the natural question, especially in the United States, how these measures can if at all influence Soviet foreign policy.

Political observers generally agree that in the past similar policies pursued by Washington had always failed. In this respect the TASS statement underlines that the Soviet Union has never begged for trade and economic or cultural cooperation and rightly considers the maintenance of good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as a mutual affair. The White House efforts somehow to influence Soviet actions and foreign policy are futile. President Carter's speech reflects an utter absence of a realistic assessment of the international situation, over-estimates the true options of the United States and under-estimates the options and abilities of those countries against which the United States want to act. Nobody in the United States should cherish any doubt, as the TASS statement underlines, that the Soviet Union can well protect its legitimate interests as well as the interests of its allies and friends.

## REPORTAGE ON UN, U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET'S AFGHAN INVASION

## Security Council Debate

DW071310 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 7 Jan 80 DW

[Text] At the UN Security Council yesterday [6 January] the GDR restated its stand-point that the right of the Afghan people to collectively and individually defend themselves must be fully respected. [words indistinct] The campaign mounted against that country was described by GDR deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin as being part of the efforts undertaken by NATO to heat up tensions in general, and in particular in the Middle East, and to intensify the arms race. Afghanistan's right of self-defense was also supported by the Hungarian and CSSR UN representatives. Vietnamese delegate Ha Van Lan stressed that the imperialist powers, in a furious attempt to prevent any progressive development in Afghanistan, had used such methods as the training and arming of agents and mercenaries as well as the instigation of religious groups.

Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Dost protested the discussion of the situation in his country by the Security Council. The session was the direct consequence of a series of subterfuges and open pressures exerted by the United States and other imperialist and reactionary forces on UN members, he said. It was a direct interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and contradicted the UN Charter. On the other hand, representatives of a number of countries, including NATO states, backed such interference. U.S. Ambassador McHenry tried to term the armed terror of rebel forces in Afghanistan legal, levelling sharp attacks against the USSR. The Security Council will continue its debate this afternoon.

## Security Council Vote

LD081022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2337 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York--On Monday night [7 January] the Soviet Union prevented a resolution in the UN Security Council which was intended to serve as an instrument for further interference by imperialist powers in the internal affairs of the independent and sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The GDR together with the Soviet Union voted against a resolution of this nature which had been submitted by six council members. All the other council members voted for the resolution. Due to the principle of unanimity among permanent council members in the Security Council, the USSR's stance was decisive.

GDR representative Peter Florin noted before the vote that the draft resolution dealt inadmissibly with the internal affairs of Afghanistan and that there was a danger that the planned resolution would be abused "as an instrument for further interference by imperialist circles in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's own affairs." The internationally valid treaty between Afghanistan and the USSR had not been taken into account at all.

## U.S. Plans Mideast Bases

LD072005 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] As already reported, one of the most modern U.S. warships, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, left Naples a few days ago en route for Arab waters.

There are more than 20 U.S. naval units in this region with hundreds of combat aircraft. This has not been the case just since the Soviet Union assisted Afghanistan. Here is a commentary by Klaus-Dieter Kroeber:

Not just since the events in Afghanistan: it seems to me that it is worth stressing this point heavily. In reality, the United States has used Afghanistan in the most transparent manner as an excuse to further inflame an already highly dangerous development which began long ago and which headed for an initial climax with the events in Iran. I am talking about the drive to strengthen the U.S. military presence and increase U.S. readiness to intervene openly in the Persian Gulf region. I think this is far more than a matter of merely securing oil supplies, as is repeatedly claimed. One only needs to look at an atlas to understand the immense strategic importance of this bridge between two continents in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's frontiers for U.S. planning which, as the Brussels missile decisions and President Carter's speech on Friday [4 January] clearly demonstrated, has taken on a new dimension in giving cause for concern.

The U.S. State Department is in possession of a report by a military delegation which, according to AP, even before the events in Kabul occurred, had been sent to Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Kenya and Oman in view of the increasing tensions all around the Persian Gulf. Its task was to examine the possibilities of using military bases. This, too, occurred after President Carter had given open consideration to the stationing of a 100,000-strong, so-called intervention corps in this region. Its main base is to be [words indistinct] in the Indian Ocean, where extremely modern military installations have been under construction for years. Now we have heard, too, that the Pentagon has requested an additional \$173 million in order to accelerate the project.

Meanwhile, news agencies have reported the readiness of the countries visited by the above-mentioned military delegation to make bases or installations available. Israel and Egypt have been ready to do this for a long time. The seriousness of U.S. intentions can be seen in deliberate remarks by such influential politicians as the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church, who said the United States was ready to protect the oil fields of Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf with its own military power. The Syrian paper TISHRIN writes with (?cynic) sarcasm that the U.S. Government called on the peoples of the world to support its plans, for America after all did not want dominance over the oil sources and peoples' natural resources. All it wanted was harmony and peoples' well-being.

According to AFP, from today until 1 February, 10,000 ground and air force personnel will be training in New York State, for a lightning strike by troops in an oil state attacked by one of its neighbors. The maneuvers had, according to AFP, been planned long before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. As far as the building-up of an intervention force goes, we know that it is much further advanced than is admitted. Carter had publicly given it consideration. Reports on desert-type maneuvers in the California Mojave Desert are months if not years old. In view of all these and many other war preparations, let them not come to us in the lowest manner about a matter which only concerns two sovereign states.

#### U.S. Escalating Confrontation

LD072256 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, a Western radio station was heard to say that it was important now in the West to make a basic decision to sweep aside for the moment the mesh of detente policy, woven with difficulty over past years, and replace it with the concept of worldwide confrontation.

What this radio station formulated as a question has meanwhile been answered by the U.S. Government in a manner which gives rise to great concern, because Washington's attitude towards international detente augurs ill.

The measures announced by President Carter, and I use the word "measures" in quote marks since a large part of them are highly questionable as far as their effectiveness is concerned--in other words, a large part of them are intended for public consumption. These, by the way, are opinions which are being aired in the United States as well as in other Western countries. Nevertheless, Carter's measures cannot be regarded as a lapse or a unique decision brought about by circumstances. Steps such as restricting grain deliveries laid down by treaty and restricting cultural and economic exchanges agreed to in treaties and above all, and primarily the postponement yet again of the ratification debate on SALT II--these are steps based on the concept of adopting the same attitude to detente as the devil would to holy water.

To be sure, much of what we have heard from Washington during the past few days has been influenced by the election campaign, which began with the new year. We know from experience that scarcely anything sensible is to be heard from U.S. politicians when they are in an election campaign. We are also aware of the tendency, however, that during election periods U.S. policy is dictated (?always) by the rightwing.

But we are not dealing merely with the irrational effects of an election campaign. Carter's stance reflects a course which has been developing for some time--to be precise, the first signs of it appeared at least when he took office. To state it more clearly, it is the policy linked with the name and person of presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski: The policy of confrontation.

I believe it is important to be aware of this state of affairs because some people pretend that we are dealing with U.S. reaction to Afghanistan. If it were only a question of this, how is it to be explained that France does not intend to participate in the embargo measures which Washington expects of the entire Western world? Paris is talking of the precipitate manner in which the United States is reacting. Others also are not prepared to cooperate. For it is not a question of Afghanistan but of the fact that the opponents of detente in the United States believe they have found a pretext to make a frontal attack on detente.

All the trends in this direction were present before, or were in the making, when there was no mention of Afghanistan at all. One only has to think back to March 1977, when Carter had scarcely been in office 3 months and in Moscow the SALT talks were threatened with collapse because the United States suddenly questioned things which had already been agreed upon and had to be persuaded with difficulty to recognize what they themselves had already recognized beforehand.

The present administration obviously does not like the whole concept connected with Helsinki. Very dangerous aspects of U.S. strategy are becoming evident. It is evident that the Brussels missile decision was not a unique phenomenon, but on the contrary it reflected the whole political line of confrontation. This must also reveal Secretary of Defense Brown's present visit to China in a special light. When this man states in Beijing, given the present situation, that the United States and China can undertake supplementary measures in the field of defense (?and) diplomacy, it says a great deal about the U.S. strategy of confrontation.

Perhaps those people, particularly those people, have cause to reflect on who doubted the necessity of the Brussels missile decision but then chased some illusion or other or gave way to pressure and finally voted yes.

Is it not remarkable that U.S. policy since 12 December has escalated almost daily? Does this 5-year arms plan, drawn up by Carter and Brown, have anything to do with Afghanistan? No, the real origins of this phenomenon do not lie in Soviet behavior.

The person who said this knew U.S. policy very well: It was former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, George Kennan. If not in the Soviet attitude, then the origins of the phenomenon must lie in the attitude of another--in that of the USA--those U.S. circles who feel that Helsinki and SALT already have gone too far.

#### AFGHAN LEADERS FREE PRISONERS, OFFER TERMS TO REBELS

LD072322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] While imperialist politicians and propagandists make the recent events in Afghanistan an excuse for a large-scale antisocialist propaganda campaign and for venturesome measures directed against detente, life has largely returned to normal in Kabul. The government has taken initial measures to continue the revolutionary process. Thomas Silberstein reports:

Leading politicians of the new Afghanistan--for example, the deputy chairmen of the Revolutionary Council, Asadollah Sarwari and Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand--have just outlined to the GDR special correspondents in Kabul, the tasks now facing the people of this central Asian country in this new stage of the revolution. They mentioned in the first place firm unity among the people and strengthening the unity of the People's Democratic Party, the leading political force, as well as the creation of a truly democratic state and government apparatus and securing revolutionary order.

It is important to overcome the fateful legacy left by the overthrown Hafizollah Amin. This includes releasing political prisoners as part of the general amnesty issued on 1 January, the anniversary of the party's founding, by the Revolutionary Council. The gates of Kabul prison opened again this morning to hundreds of former prisoners and, as TASS just reported, more than 4,000 political prisoners are now freed. In addition, an offer has been made to those who went abroad under Amin or took up arms against their homeland of solving Afghanistan's problems in a political manner in talks with the government.

On the other hand, new Afghanistan is determined--and this was also stressed by Asadollah Sarwari and Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand on behalf of the Revolutionary Council--to firmly repel Afghanistan's foreign enemies and imperialist interference and aggression.

Nur Muhammad Taraki gave his life in the struggle for freedom and independence for his homeland, said the widow of the leader of the Afghan revolution, murdered by Hafizollah Amin. He repeatedly stressed that there are no methods which imperialism would not have used to undermine the revolution of our people. These methods include equipping bands of terrorists and training them on the territory of other states bordering on Afghanistan.

A correspondent reported from a training camp of this type that such bands are led by former rich feudal lords who left for abroad when their lands, as part of land reform, were distributed to previously landless farmers and who lured some of their tribe members to join then with false promises or even threats. Now they are being trained by U.S. and Chinese officers in guerrilla warfare. Money and weapons are arriving in abundance from the USA, China and a number of other countries.

It was to repel this foreign intervention and aggression that revolutionary Afghanistan turned to the friendly Soviet Union with the request for military support.

Life in Kabul, meanwhile, is running its normal course, according to Western correspondents who have come to Afghanistan. The numerous press representatives are awaiting with great interest an international press conference at which, as the government has just announced, new Afghanistan's leading political representative, Babrak Karmal, will make a statement on Wednesday on basic issues of his country's domestic and foreign policy.

#### AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE TO HONECKER

ID031407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 3 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Berlin--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

It states: "On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and myself, I sincerely thank you, comrade, and the SED Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers for the cordial message of good wishes marking my election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

"I assure you that the Afghan people will successfully implement the goals of the April revolution," it continues.

"I am convinced that the fraternal relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the GDR will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of both our peoples and world peace."

#### PEACE, FRIENDSHIP GROUPS SUPPORT AFGHAN REVOLUTION

AU071115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--"In this hour of defending the just cause of your people to decide over their own destiny and not to permit a new dangerous international focus of crisis, we express to you our deep feeling of affiliation, of friendship and solidarity." It is stated in a message directed by Dr Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, to the Afghan Council of Peace and Solidarity.

"The continuously escalating imperialist intervention has been dealt a decisive blow by the determined action of the progressive democratic forces of your people, and by the requested internationalistic help of the Soviet Union, in accord with the existing friendship treaty, and in agreement with Article 51 of the UN Charter. At the same time, this action counters in due time the serious threat to peace in that region of our globe," it is emphasized.

The reactionary circles of imperialism, the message states further, are continuously undertaking new efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples and states. The most recent NATO Council decision to station new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles is also directly connected with these efforts. [paragraph continues]

"This imperialist policy hostile to peace manifests itself in Europe as well as in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The times, however, are past in which imperialism could force its will upon other peoples with impunity."

Berlin (ADN)--The GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples directed a message to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan-GDR Friendship Society. The letter signed by the society's president, Gerald Goetting, states: "In line with our obligation to work for peace and understanding among peoples, we condemn together with you the attempts by imperialist forces who, in collusion with internal reaction, are trying to divert the peoples of Afghanistan from the path they adopted in April 1978."

It is further stressed: "We are convinced that the measures for the securing of peace, freedom and independence not only represent one step in the national interest of your country, they at the same time constitute a contribution to the struggle of all forces advocating peace and the deepening of the friendly relations among peoples."

#### FOUR IRANIANS REFUSED ENTRY TO EAST BERLIN

LDO41632 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR authorities today refused four Iranian citizens entry to East Berlin at "Checkpoint Charlie." Senate Spokesman Hermann Meyn said that precise details and reasons for the entry refusal are not yet known. Reports that East Berlin also turned back Afghan and Pakistani citizens could not be confirmed.

The possibility has not been excluded in West Berlin that the Iranians were turned back because the East Berlin authorities fear possible demonstrations against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

#### REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

##### Arrival in Vienna

LDO70822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0807 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Vienna Monday morning on an official visit at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart, Dr Willibald Pahr. The two foreign ministers will have their first working meeting this morning.

## Pahr, Fischer Discuss Detente

LD071614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--The GDR and Austria will continue to work for the furtherance of the process of detente. This was confirmed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Willibald Pahr, this morning during the first 2-hour talk, which was held in a frank atmosphere in the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

It was reported after the talk that this first exchange of views was marked by the joint concern of the two states for the continuation of the process of detente. Both ministers expressed the hope that it would be possible not only to safeguard detente, but also to extend it.

The GDR foreign minister stressed that the course toward detente would be the basis of GDR policy for the 1980s, too. In this the GDR was in full agreement with the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty and with the demands of all European peoples. An eloquent expression of this peace course were the proposals of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Oskar Fischer pointed emphatically to the serious situation which has arisen following the fateful NATO arms decisions in Brussels. No one could remain indifferent to these decisions. The dictate of the hour was not now resignation, but decisive actions for detente, security and peace. The GDR was working to this end not only in Europe, but also in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world.

Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr emphasized that there was no alternative to the policy of detente. Especially now, fresh impulses must be given to detente. This was possible and necessary in the bilateral sphere, as well as at the multinational level. It was in this spirit that Austria was working on the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the participating states in the Helsinki conference and on the solution of other world problems. It regarded the ratification of SALT II as urgently necessary. His country was hoping for responsible behavior from all on whom the continuation of detente was largely dependent, Dr Pahr said.

Oskar Fischer and Willibald Pahr continued their exchange of views on bilateral problems this afternoon.

## Bilateral Relations 'Uncontroversial'

LD072240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--In official negotiations today the foreign ministers of Austria and the GDR discussed bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer stressed that bilateral relations were uncontroversial and indeed were proceeding steadily and favorably. That applied to the political dialog at all levels as well as to the fields of economy, trade, culture and art, education, science and sports. It was reflected in many agreements.

Foreign Minister Pahr spoke of the good experience of cooperation over many years between the GDR and Austria. It was gratifying, he said, that every new meeting of representatives of both states gave a fresh impetus to intensifying their relations.

## Further Reportage

For additional coverage of Foreign Minister Fischer's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 8 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH USSR, WORLD LEADERS

LD011010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0622 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, exchanged the most cordial good wishes and greetings for 1980 to mark the new year.

On the same occasion, Erich Honecker exchanged cordial good wishes with the general secretaries or first secretaries of the fraternal parties and heads of state of socialist countries.

Other New Year's greetings were exchanged by the chairman of the GDR State Council and representatives of states of all continents.

## Stoph, Kosygin Exchange Greetings

LD011942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central committee, has exchanged New Year's greetings and wishes with leaders of communist and workers' parties in the nonsocialist countries.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has exchanged cordial New Year's greetings with the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, with the chairmen of the councils of ministers of the other socialist countries, as well as with the heads of governments with which the GDR maintains diplomatic relations.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, has exchanged New Year's greetings with presidents of parliaments in all continents.

## TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD072338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet and GDR foreign trade ministers, Nikolay Patolichev and Horst Soelle, met in Moscow today. They discussed questions on the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

## FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, SOVIET FORCES AGREE ON 1980 CELEBRATIONS

AU080843 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Joint projects for the new year were agreed upon by the Central Presidium of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFD] on Thursday [3 January] in Wuensdorf. Kurt Thieme, secretary-general of the Friendship Society, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the military council and chief of the GSFD Political Directorate, discussed the joint activities in 1980.

Among other things, the program provides for events celebrating Lenin's 110th birthday and various initiatives preparing for the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and of the liberation of the German people from fascism. Other projects will mark the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact's founding.

## HONECKER, STOPH GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU051842 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text of telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] Berlin--On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people we extend to the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers and to the fraternal Cuban people and to you personally the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the liberation.

Under the proved leadership of the PCC, the Cuban people, in close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states, are successfully building socialism. The Cuban foreign policy aimed at peace and international solidarity has enhanced the international prestige of your country. We congratulate you and the entire Cuban people from the bottom of our hearts on the impressive results achieved by the first socialist country in America in implementing the decisions of the First PCC Congress.

It is with satisfaction that we are able to note that the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have further consolidated and deepened. We are certain that the fraternal alliance between our two countries will also in the future successfully develop for the benefit of the peoples of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the PCC and the Cuban people further great successes in the building of socialism. At the same time please accept our most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the new year.

## HONECKER GREET'S 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY

AU051853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text of telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution]

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the beginning of the Palestinian resistance I extend to you, esteemed Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, to the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] and to the Palestinian people most heartfelt militant greetings.

I take this opportunity to reassure you of the consistent international solidarity of the GDR. Unswervingly and stubbornly we support the cause of the Palestinian people, the assertion of their inalienable national rights, including the right to found an independent state.

Esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, accept my best wishes for further success in your responsible activity in the interest of the just cause of the Palestinian people as well as for your health and personal well-being.

## Solidarity Group Greet PLO

AU051830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Cordial congratulations on the 15th anniversary of the beginning of the Palestinian resistance were conveyed on Wednesday [2 January] to the PLO representative in the GDR by Kurt Krueger, secretary-general of the GDR Solidarity Committee. During a friendly meeting in the PLO representation in Berlin, Kurt Krueger assured Dr Isam Kamil Salim, head of the representation, that the GDR people will unerringly continue their all-round solidarity and support for the just struggle of the Palestine people--under the PLO's leadership--for the implementation of their national rights, including the right to create an independent state.

## SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREET SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY CONGRESS

LD212357 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent a message of cordial greetings to the delegates of the Seventh Regional Congress of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The message, which is addressed to Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad and signed by Erich Honecker, pays tribute to the steadily developing relations between the two parties and states. It goes on to say that in a time of worldwide efforts to maintain and safeguard peace, Syria's consistent opposition to the imperialist policy of aggression makes an effective contribution to a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The SED has a high regard for Syria's role in unmasking the separate agreements between Israel and Egypt.

## HONECKER GREET JABLONSKI ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD271136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0318 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a message of good wishes to chairman of the Polish State Council Henryk Jablonski on his 70th birthday.

It says, among other things: "As chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and in responsible posts of the Polish United Worker's Party and the state you have made a great contribution to the establishment and development of People's Poland. You are untiringly working for the further fashioning of the advanced socialist society in the Polish People's Republic and for the strengthening of the international authority of your socialist fatherland.

"I take the opportunity of your birthday, dear Comrade Jablonski, to thank you with all my heart for your personal contribution to the consolidation of the friendship between our peoples and to the deepening of the all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic."

## BRIEFS

INCREASED BIRTH RATE--Last year more than 235,000 children were born in the GDR compared with more than 232,000 in 1978 and with some 180,000 in 1973. This welcome increase is closely linked with the generous sociopolitical measures taken since the Eighth SED Congress. This was said by Dr Ernst Ludwig Grauel, head of the neonatology department of the Berlin Charite Children's Clinic. Dr Grauel also noted that the protection of mother and child in the GDR has reached an internationally exemplary standard.  
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

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H U N G A R Y

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF AFGHANISTAN CONTROVERSY

Address by UN Envoy

LD071326 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from New York:

Ambassador Imre Hollai, Hungary's permanent representative at the UNO, addressed on Sunday the debate of the Security Council dealing with the situation in Afghanistan. He reported that Hungarian public opinion followed with marked attention the events which have taken place in Afghanistan since the April 1978 revolution: The achievements of the people of Afghanistan in overcoming the remnants of feudalism, the distribution of land, the extension of civic rights, the liquidation of illiteracy.

"In spite of these results the enemies of the people of Afghanistan who longed for the return of the past began expansive undermining work. For this activity they succeeded in securing the assistance of the most varied extremist elements, among them those regional and global forces, which are in opposition with the struggle of the people of the world for social equality and self-government.

"As in the past the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Iran, now Afghanistan has become opposed to the imperialist forces fighting against progress.

"We have been witnesses more than once in the history of the UN of how these retrograde forces try to deny with all means their participation in such undermining work, in the activity behind the scenes. Later, however, when passions calmed down a bit, persons and institutions of authority confessed that they were part of such action. Shall we again wait a few years until someone makes public his memoirs concerning this?"--The Hungarian chief delegate raised the question.

Following this he recalled that for the hindering of the machinations assisted from abroad, the leaders of Afghanistan have asked for military assistance from the Soviet Union a number of times in order to successfully fight back the attacks of the external and internal enemy aimed at overthrowing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"We agree with the standpoint expounded by the foreign minister of Afghanistan, according to which the Soviet assistance, provided at the repeated request of the leaders of Afghanistan, is in complete harmony with the charter of the UNO and with the agreement of the two countries signed in December 1978. The events form solely the inner affairs of Afghanistan and are not the business of anyone else other than the two concerned countries: Afghanistan and the Soviet Union," continued the Hungarian UN ambassador.

Imre Hollai then quoted a few facts concerning what sort of behaviour is shown in international affairs by the United States, which now accuses the Soviet Union of expansion and attacking another country. At present America has 429 permanent bases and 3,000 other establishments of military function in 30 countries of the world. Since the Second World War the United States has carried out 215 military actions against other countries.

The Hungarian UN ambassador reminded those countries which now contribute to stirring up the hysteria campaign initiated by the United States, that with this they promote the amplifying of cold war sounds and endanger the positive results of the past period.

In conclusion, Imre Hollai assured the sovereign, democratic and non-aligned people of Afghanistan of the assistance and solidarity of the Hungarian people and government.

No Parallel With Vietnam

LD071206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Interview with "foreign policy expert" Gyorgy Kertesz by unidentified reporter--recorded]

[Text] [Question] World public opinion is watching the situation in Afghanistan and the reactions of the Western powers with increasing anxiety. It is well known that the United States has requested the Security Council to be convened, and that President Carter has recommended the postponement of the SALT debate in the Senate.

Some people compare the present situation with the dangerousness of the war in Vietnam.

What is the opinion on this question of our foreign policy expert, Gyorgy Kertesz?

[Answer] The coming about of a new, real center of crisis is not a welcome fact for anyone. That is perfectly natural. However, Western propaganda regarding this question is totally divorced from the facts. The mentioning of Vietnam is most characteristic in this respect.

The fact that the Western propagandists try to attribute to the Soviet Union in Afghanistan the type of role which the United States played at the time of the Indochina war is based on a wishful dream which lacks all basis in reality. At the time of the Vietnam War the United States fought for its own imperialist interests which it wanted to achieve by maintaining the reactionary regime. Here, just as in the Vietnam War, the Soviet Union is on the side of the people, of the progressive forces, against an imperialist intervention. When the reactionary, feudal system was overthrown by a popular revolution, the resistance of the reactionary elements was supported by external, imperialist forces. American agents, Chinese agents and in some cases even Egyptian experts in diversionary work went to Afghanistan by way of Pakistan in order to give operative aid to the counterrevolutionary bandits there.

[Question] It is therefore unrealistic to draw a parallel between the Vietnam War of the United States and the situation in Afghanistan. At the same time, however, it is nonetheless a fact that tens of thousands of Soviet soldiers are at present in Afghanistan.

[Answer] Yes. This is not denied by anyone. The Soviet Union has admitted this from the very beginning. Here we are dealing with legal steps which are fully in accordance with international law and practice--the application of the principle of collective security, which the Soviet Union was obliged to apply by its treaty with the Afghan Government, which is also recognized by the UN Charter. There is nothing unusual about what is happening here.

[Question] This is a situation, however, which the Western powers do not wish to accept and the Western press is also using entirely different arguments. What is the way out of the situation?

[Answer] Before answering this question, I would first like to evaluate the sharp anti-Soviet campaign and manifestations a little further. What is involved here is quite simply a maneuver of the global strategy of the United States.

Since the United States has in practice lost Iran, it wants to gain positions in this area at any price and perceives an excellent opportunity for this. The United States wants to create a military bloc of the conservative, reactionary governments in this region, and we have heard reports according to which Israel and Egypt have offered their territories for bases for intervention in Afghanistan. Nothing is more natural than that the Soviet Union cannot stand by idly while endeavors are made to turn a neighboring country into a military staging post.

As regards the way out of this situation, the first thing is to eliminate these actual interventions, these imperialist global-strategic plans. In other words, the democratic forces in Afghanistan must be given an opportunity to create peace without external interference in accordance with the interests of the Afghan people, shaping the country's fortunes so that this country that has suffered so much, this very backward country, can find its rightful place in the world.

#### Release of Prisoners

LD081148 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Karoly Patak reports from Kabul:

Beginning early Monday morning, several thousand people gathered before the Pole-Charkhi Prison, the biggest jail of the Afghan capital, to welcome the release of their relatives and friends imprisoned at the time of the Amin regime. According to the accounts of the former inmates, hundreds and thousands of innocent people died within the walls of the dreaded citadella. Under the amnesty announced by the new, democratic leadership, more than 4,000 political prisoners have been freed.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice-president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, declared: The Afghan side highly evaluates the assistance rendered by the socialist countries and it condemns imperialist states' intervention into Afghanistan's internal affairs and provocative campaign. The Soviet Union has always given multifarious economic, technical, cultural, political and moral as well as military support to Afghanistan. This fully corresponds to the country's national interests, emphasized Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

The Soviet help came at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the basis of the valid treaty between the two countries. The assistance should be examined in this light.

The deputy prime minister termed it the most important task of the country to ensure national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the liquidation of reactionary, imperialist intervention. The Afghan party and government consider it a significant task to really establish a democratic rule, to liberate the country's economy from the influence of imperialist monopolies, and to evolve independent national economy.

As an outcome of the Amin regime's anti-democratic policies and intervention by reactionaries and imperialists, the country's economic development had come to a standstill. These things had particularly negative impact during the past nine months.

"The socialist countries' selfless assistance will enable us to solve these tasks. This help conforms to the Afghan people's interests and it will promote Afghanistan's endeavours aimed at political and economic independence," concluded Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

## Steps To Restore Order

LD071208 Budapest MIT in English 1038 GMT 7 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Kabul:

Life gradually returns to normal routine in the capital of Afghanistan. Local (?observers) ascribe this, among others, to the fact that the government takes determined measures for restoring order, for the protection of democratic rights and achievements, for establishing national unity.

On Sunday evening, many ten thousands attended the mass meeting in Kabul, at which Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Unity Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, delivered a speech. Babrak Karmal emphatically underlined: The changes which have taken place meet the wish of the people of Afghanistan, and the assistance of the Soviet Union came in accordance with the request of the rightful government of Afghanistan. The internal and external enemies of the country wished to destroy the achievements of the April revolution. Now, however, the struggle continues for the strengthening and further development of these.

The Kabul radio reported that the release of the political prisoners unlawfully imprisoned during the Amin system continued on Sunday. This time a further 2,000 persons were set free, among them church personalities, workers, peasants and intellectuals.

At the same time, however, the actions of the enemy forces in opposition with the new system in Afghanistan continue. Maoist groups tried to call upon the population to revolt against the new system in pamphlets a few times in the past days, while the radio-transmitters operated in Pakistan by the imperialist intelligence services urged the increasing of Western, essentially counter-revolutionary interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

## PROTESTS AGAINST CSSR TRIALS PROMPT CRACKDOWN

LD041123 Paris IE MONDE in French 30-31 Dec 79 p 16 LD

[Bernard Guetta dispatch]

[Text] Vienna--Repression of human rights defenders in Czechoslovakia is disturbing the serenity of relations between the Hungarian Government and its intellectuals. After several weeks of waiting the Budapest authorities have in fact started to react against the protest movement prompted in their country by the sentences passed in Prague on 23 October against six members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted.

In the week after the verdict a text denouncing the iniquity of the trial was signed by 184 people and 2 petitions were sent to Mr Kadar asking him to take action to have the prisoners released. Six writers--Mr Juhasz, Mr Karinthy, who was education minister immediately after the war, Mr Keresztury, Mr Vas, Mr Weores and Mr Zelk--led by poet Gyula wrote to the Hungarian Pen Club to express their concern and ask, without success, that it be conveyed to other national sections of the movement. In all some 250 people were involved in these different initiatives launched disjointedly since there is no organized dissident group in Hungary.

Those who signed the petitions were not subjected to any retaliation measures at first but are now the victims of strong pressures exerted at their work places by their official superiors. They are being asked under threat of being fired, purely and simply to revoke their signature or, more frequently, to publicly dissociate themselves from the message of solidarity sent to Charter 77 by the three young men behind the Hungarian samizdat: Mr Bence, Mr Kis and Mr Kenedi.

This text was, in fact, likely to irritate the authorities particularly in that it did not merely denounce the injustices committed elsewhere but also recalled Hungary's participation in the invasion of Czechoslovakia and condemned the "limits" of the traditional Hungarian consensus. It showed a radicalization on the part of its authors, itself made possible by the--extremely relative--broadening of their audience among the liberal intelligentsia.

It is this development which the government seems to want to stop by clearly drawing the line between what is tolerable and what is unacceptable. The threat of being fired carried out against only one man who signed the petition, a scientific research worker, has led to one tragedy so far: the suicide of Professor Gabor Tancos, who had been severely scarred by his long detention in the fifties and could not face the pressures, killing himself after writing a letter explaining that no "political significance" should be attached to his gesture. However, if necessary, these pressures could be followed by harsher steps: In an interview published by the Budapest press this month, Interior Minister Andras Benkei stated that "sometimes people try to gain a reputation, not by using their gifts but by other means hostile to the building of socialism... In the future we will take action in keeping with our laws against this type of behavior."

#### CHANGES REPORTED IN CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES PRICES

LD060900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The prices of a number of consumer goods and services will change on Monday, 7 January, in accordance with the producer price modification that was implemented on 1 January. As a result of price increases and reductions the overall consumer price level will rise by 0.8 percent. Among other products, the price of various textile clothing articles will decrease. The prices of durable iron goods and household electrical appliances will rise. The prices of diesel oil, lubricants, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and small farm machinery will also rise.

On the other hand, the majority of household chemicals and cosmetic articles will cost less. Service charges will increase with the exception of laundries, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. The price measures do not affect the consumer prices of foodstuffs, confectionaries, tobacco, coal, firewood, fuels, medicines, basic building materials, rents, fares, and cultural and public utility services. The announcement of the national materials and prices office is reported in detail by the morning newspapers.

#### BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO KAMPUCHEA--At the invitation of the Cambodian National Unity Front and the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, a Hungarian Government delegation led by Dr Imre Markoja, Minister of Justice, has traveled to Phnom Penh to attend the festivities staged on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Cambodian People's victory over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jan 80 p 5 AU]

## NEWSMAN SEES AFGHAN EVENTS AS PRETEXT FOR U.S. MANEUVERS

AU071633 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5-6 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch]

[Text] New York, 4 January--The Iranian crisis has become for Washington a pretext for many measures that have been only partially directed against Tehran, such as the concentration of the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Sea or the efforts to search for a U.S. base in that region.

As if that were not enough, Washington, taking advantage of Afghan events, is resorting to formulations and decisions that go much further. The day before yesterday President Carter asked the Senate to postpone the debate on the SALT II accord, for the ratification of which he had supposedly strived sincerely, albeit most ineffectively. At the same time, Washington is examining the possibility of many further measures which are supposed to "punish" the Soviet Union for its action in defense of the Afghan revolution.

However, it seems that Washington's potential in that regard is greatly limited. So they tell you here that plans are being made for withdrawing the United States from the Moscow Olympic Games, but that the U.S. Olympic Committee has sharply protested against attempts to mix politics with sports. They tell you about halting grain exports to the Soviet Union, but the people from the midwest states who make profits running into hundreds of millions of dollars a year on those exports have immediately raised a protest. They tell you about generally curbing American-Soviet trade, but sober economists have stressed that in any case, that trade has been a sickly proposition for many years. Let us add that the United States has been clearly responsible for such a state of affairs.

Brown in the PRC

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has gone to the PRC for a few days visit. Although it was planned a few months ago, observers here are asserting that it has acquired "a particular taste and color against the background of recent events in Asia." Quoting an administration representative, the New York TIMES has pointed out that "Beijing and Washington view the world in the same way" and will seek to tighten their military cooperation, even though not so long ago members of the U.S. administration and the Congress had been officially against such steps.

It is being said here that Brown's trip "will constitute a turning point in American-Chinese relations and will begin a departure from the principle proclaimed by Carter that the United States treats Beijing and Moscow in the same way [no quotes in paper]. Brown is expected to discuss with the Chinese the extent of Western Europe's military assistance for Beijing, a project that Washington has applauded for a long time, despite the aforementioned principle of equal treatment. However, Brown is also expected to discuss the supply to China of U.S. technology which may have military applications. For example, the Chinese would have access to photographic reconnaissance satellites. Those satellites are used for geological prospecting, but could also be used for spying on the Soviet Union.

Moreover, Brown will discuss in Beijing the problem of Chinese arms for Pakistan, a neighbor of Afghanistan. On the occasion the New York TIMES had disclosed that Beijing is supplying arms to Afghan rebels via Pakistan. The press here has published maps which show that most military bases manned by the Afghan rebels are situated in Pakistan.

In that connection it is necessary to recall that the direct relations between Washington and Islamabad have not been of the best since the sixties. Replacing the United States, China became the main ally and arms supplier to Pakistan. Not so long ago Washington even leveled sharp criticism against the Pakistani Government for its alleged work on nuclear weapons.

Now all those reservations are to be forgotten. The United States has renewed its old offer to Islamabad to buy 50 F-5 fighter planes and some of its new tanks. It is common knowledge that such measures elicit sharp opposition in India, which Pakistan regards as its enemy.

PAP REVIEWS UNREST THROUGHOUT IRAN

LDO71454 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[By PAP special correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski]

[Text] Heavy fighting between various groups of people was reported in several Iranian localities last Saturday and Sunday. The clashes resulted in serious casualties and considerable damage, further deepening the state of chaos and anxiety in the country.

Fighting continued in Bandar Lengeh on the Persian Gulf coast. There, 41 people were reported killed and 110 wounded. However, the final number of casualties is still unknown as the clashes between the Sunnites and Shiites go on in Bandar Lengeh.

(?Clashes) were also reported last Sunday in the Khuzestan Province in the Masjed Soleman city in result of which 200 people were reported wounded. The demonstrators captured there the governor's building and next set fire to it. Police units had to use gas to push the crowds away. Fighting goes on in Masjed Soleman but its reasons have not been identified yet. At the same time fighting was going on in the streets of the capital or Iranian Azerbaijan, Tabriz, during which 150 people were reported wounded and one person killed. Last Sunday was third day of clashes in Tabriz between the supporters of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and Ayatollah Khomeyni despite continuous appeals of both religious leaders to stop fighting and seek understanding.

On Sunday morning the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Esfahan, Abbas Bahraini, (?was) assassinated on his way to work from home. Tens of thousands of demonstrators seized the governor's building and local mosque in the Kurdish town Sanandaj, starting a sit-in strike. They demand the withdrawal of the Pasdar units from the town and their replacement by local police units.

In the light of the growing wave of terrorism and fighting in Iran, Acting Minister of Internal Affairs Hujjat ol-Islam Ali Rafsadjani announced that the Revolutionary Council had decided to apply extraordinary measures towards terrorists and persons responsible for the violation of public law and order. He said that a decision on reinforcing police units had been passed and a temporary programme combatting unemployment adopted.

It was also announced here that the questioning of persons held on charges of plotting to kill Kurt Waldheim during his stay here last week had been started.

A big demonstration of workers supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni took place here last Sunday. Some half a million people took part in it. They congregated outside the U.S. Embassy to condemn the U.S. policy in Iran and the Middle East.

## FINAL TOPICS DISCUSSED BY WOJTASZEK IN INTERVIEW

LD052226 Warsaw PAP in English 1307 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries the last report on the telephone discussion held by Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish foreign minister, with readers of the paper. Below are excerpts of the minister's statement concerning Poland's cooperation with Nordic countries and her stand on the new economic order and the situation in Indochina and the Middle East:

"We have been maintaining lively contacts with Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Generally speaking, we are satisfied over these contacts and consider them mutually beneficial. Our traditional exchange of views and opinions, often called the Polish-Nordic political dialogue, has been developing favorably. The exchange of official state visits and contacts between parliaments, political parties and social organizations are an outward expression of the vitality of these political relations. Cooperation between the twin cities, for instance between Gladsaxe in Denmark and Koszalin, and Turku in Finland and Gdansk, has also been developing favorably.

"We believe that these contacts well serve the acquainting of one country with another and are interested in their further deepening to promote the consolidation of good-neighbourly relations and the strengthening of mutual confidence. They serve well the expansion of the processes of detente and peace in Europe.

"Sweden, Finland and Denmark are important economic partners of Poland. Despite economic difficulties experienced also by these states, our trade and economic cooperation with them has been in principle developing successfully. Denmark and Finland are among the biggest buyers of Polish power coal. The three Nordic states mentioned above are big purchasers of products of the Polish electro-engineering industry and other Polish industrial goods. These states have been supplying Poland with many necessary raw materials and machines, among other things, Sweden--iron ore, Finland--cellulose, and Denmark--machine and plant for cement mills.

"The Baltic cooperation is an important area of collaboration with Denmark, Finland and Sweden. There are already the Gdansk convention on fisheries and the protection of live resources in the Baltic Sea and the belts and the Helsinki convention on the protection of environment in the Baltic Sea.

"Poland has understood and been sympathetic to aspirations of developing countries. She has been backing the strivings of those countries to overcome neo-colonial economic dependence, to implement the principle of sovereignty over natural resources, and to choose their own roads of the socio-economic development. We are of the opinion that the interests of developing and socialist countries should be taken into account in the process of restructuring international economic relations. This goal can be achieved by expanding the mutually advantageous international cooperation based on the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and sovereignty. These are the main principles on which we base our cooperation with developing countries.

"In implementing the idea of partnership in development, Poland has been carrying out mutually beneficial economic exchange with many developing countries. We increase, among other ventures, our activity in training cadres for these states, expand trade, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation. We develop such new forms of cooperation as joint enterprises. In preparing our programs for cooperation with developing countries, we take into account the quickly advancing process of industrialization in these countries to an increasingly greater extent.

"A new alignment of forces, favorable for the cause of socialism and peace, has emerged in Indochina. The Vietnamese nation is the people that has made a decisive contribution to this process and also suffered the greatest losses. Therefore, it is natural that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam plays the main role in the new alignment.

"The attempts to reverse this state of affairs, made by the Chinese leadership, in support and cooperation with the forces of imperialism and reaction, are the source of tension and the lack of stability there.

"Like other countries of the socialist community, Poland has fully supported the strivings of Indochinese nations. We are of the opinion that the new situation in the Indochinese peninsula is irreversible. We fully support foreign policy of socialist states in Indochina aiming at consolidating peace, cooperation and good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. The quicker are the existing realities in Indochina universally recognized, including positive transformations in Kampuchea, the better will it be for the cause of peace and security in Asia and worldwide," said minister about Indochina.

"The Egyptian-Israeli treaty has become an element complicating the prospects for an overall solution to the Middle-East conflict. The treaty does not create conditions for self-determination of the Palestinian nation, which would conform to its legitimate and justified aspirations.

"On our part we especially point to the fact that self-determination of the Palestinian nation should be viewed as the key problem in the overall solution in the Middle East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of its nation," said Emil Wojtaszek about the Middle East.

#### FRG TU DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

LD081024 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec, PAP--On January 7, on the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, a delegation of the German Trade Unions (DGB) from the FRG arrived on a visit to Poland. The delegation is headed by chairman of the Federal Board of DGB, Heinz Oskar Vetter.

On the same day members of the delegation met with chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Wladyslaw Kruczek. Information on the current socio-political and economic issues concerning Poland and the FRG was exchanged during the meeting as well as on the tasks, methods and forms of activity of the trade union movement in both countries.

A number of problems related to international problematique, and current problems of détente and strengthening of security in Europe and the world, were discussed by both delegations. Much attention was paid to the role and the tasks of trade unions in this capacity.

Cooperation of Polish and West German trade unions and their part's (?participation) in the process of further normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG were also a topic of the talks. The participants in the talks drew attention to numerous obstacles which are still in the way of the full implementation of this process. They also pointed to the necessity of attaching a meaningful content to the decisions of the treaty of December 7, 1970 with regard to old age and disability pensions for Poles--victims of fascism and to a revision of school text books and geographical names in the FRG. Both sides stressed the hope that this work was serving the interests of the working people of both countries.

## KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD042347 Warsaw FAP in English 1712 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan (PAP)--A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade Tang Saroem, arrived in Poland today.

During the visit, which is to last till January 8, the delegation will hold talks with representatives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy as well as other economic ministries about the two nation's cooperation.

The delegation includes Kampuchea's Minister of Agriculture Men Than, Deputy Minister of Industry Phang Saret and officials of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

## Interview With Saroem

LD071558 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan, PAP--A Kampuchean economic delegation headed by Minister of Trade Tang Saroem is now staying in Poland.

In an interview granted for PAP reporter, Teng Saroem discussed the achievements of popular forces in Kampuchea since the liberation of the country from under the Pol Pot regime last year and the taking over of power by the Revolutionary Council of the Kampuchean nation.

In this period, the Kampuchean minister emphasized, we have managed to guarantee law and order in the country thus creating foundations necessary for the country's peaceful reconstruction.

We have organized regular and regional military forces and self-defence troops. Their number is constantly growing and their skills are being perfected. We are therefore strong enough to wipe out the last strongholds of the subversive gangs made up of what remained of Pol Pot's forces.

A system of state administration from the commune to the regional level has been reconstructed in the whole of Kampuchea. Our reconstruction of the economy, that was destroyed during 2 wars, began with struggle against famine and restitution of the family as an institution.

We have resumed production in the works which are the most important for covering the needs of the population. Development is also to be seen in transport, schools and health service have begun functioning.

What we did was possible due to a whole-hearted and quick aid on the part of the fraternal socialist states, among them the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Poland.

Minister Saroem countered the charges spread of the media saying that the authorities of the revolutionary Kampuchea are impeding the flow of the necessary materials from abroad. I have to clearly emphasize, he said, that the aid rendered by the Western countries is [words indistinct] than a small part of what we have received from the socialist countries.

The Western countries are making big noise about alleged difficulties, the minister said, because they want to force us to take their aid [word indistinct] they want us to open roads No. 5 and 6 leading to Thailand. They want us to do it to find the Pol Pot remains now in hiding and use them for [word indistinct] against our revolution. This (?action) is joined by the Chinese hegemonists.

In this way the West is trying to divide Kampuchea into two parts so as to create another government in one part of the country and demand a solution of the Kampuchean problem on international conferences.

Asked about the goals of his visit to Poland, the minister stated that following the request of the Revolutionary Council the economic delegation set for a trip to the socialist states to warmly thank them for what they have done already. We want to thank Poland for her [word indistinct] assistance, he said. We are also going to discuss issues connected with further strengthening of mutual relations and the prospects of developing economic cooperation. We want to make use of your experiences, he concluded.

#### TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS 35 YEARS OF POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION

LD041150 Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan, PAP--Thirty-five years ago, on January 4, 1945, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a resolution extending recognition to the Polish provisional government that had come into being several days earlier, and establishing diplomatic ties with it. On January 5, 1945, the Soviet of People's Commissars notified the provisional government of the Polish Republic about this decision, thus confirming that the Soviet Union considered Poland as a friendly and allied country and as a sovereign partner with equal rights, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, the PUPP daily in an editorial.

In the combat alliance with the USSR, Poland won independence and consolidated her new borders on the Odra and Nysa rivers and the Baltic Sea, established in Potsdam. Polish soldiers, equipped with Soviet weapons, guard Poland's frontiers. But it is also economic and military potential of the USSR that has become the guarantee of her borders. The post-war assistance extended by the USSR made it possible to considerably speed up the rate of Poland's reconstruction and to lay strong foundations for the Polish national economy. Its later development was based considerably on cooperation with the USSR, Poland's biggest trading partner, with CMEA framework, consolidate the potential of the entire community of the socialist states.

For 35 years now, fraternal ties with the USSR have provided Poland with sovereignty, security, non-inviolability of frontiers, the possibility of peaceful work, and of full concentration on important questions of the national existence and development. Poland's alliance with the USSR has strengthened the role of Polish foreign policy in the contemporary political life. Poland, which enjoys considerable prestige as a member of the community of socialist states, has been involved in active work in favour of peaceful co-existence, aiming at attaining progress in the policy of detente, and seeking the ways of limiting the costly and dangerous arms race that unfortunately continues to be the main obstacle standing in the way of peaceful co-existence of nations and their mutual confidence, the daily says.

#### GIEREK SPEECH ON FOREIGN, DEFENSE POLICY

AU071500 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOJNOSCI in Polish 4 Jan 80 p 3 AU/LU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a 3 January report-back and election party conference of the Warsaw Military District]

[Text] Dear comrades, I wish to cordially thank you for your invitation to the report-back and election conference of the Warsaw Military District Party Organization. [paragraph continues].

Participating in your debates is always interesting and gives me much pleasure in the same way as my every visit to soldiers does.

The atmosphere of this conference and the problems discussed at it have demonstrated the great patriotism of party activists and the patriotic attitudes of the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces. Your reliable performance on duty and in work shows that you realize your high responsibility for the defense tasks entrusted to you and that you are making a valuable contribution to the construction of a strong and secure socialist Poland.

The Polish People's Army has always been known for its adherence to high principles, its ability to see its duties within the context of wide-ranging national tasks. This patriotic, politically mature understanding of the affairs of our socialist state, combined with one's own duty to that state, should be deepened and popularized. Our conviction about the truth of this stems from both historic and present-day experiences. It is an undeniable truth that just aims and principles can only be put into practice to the extent that each one of us performs his own social and professional duties.

Comrades, your conference is taking place on the 35th anniversary of the direct preparations for the January liberation offensive that ultimately resulted in the liberation of Polish territories. The Polish Armed Forces, which fought side by side with the Soviet Army, had a significant share in that gigantic operation. The combat formations of our armed forces liberated our capital, broke through the Pomeranian fortifications, fought for the Baltic seaboard, Kildbrzeg and Gdansk and pushed across the Odra and Nysa Rivers. As soldiers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition the Polish soldiers, fighting at the side of their Soviet allies, raised their victory banners on the ruins of Berlin, the capital of the Third Reich.

The annihilation of Hitlerite fascism marked a triumph of the ideals of freedom, human dignity and humanism and was a turning point in the lives of the many nations that embarked upon the road to socialist development. That victory also confirmed the correctness of the political principles of our party, which saw that Poland's independence was to be regained in alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Polish people's contribution to the struggle against fascism was in accordance with their fine traditions. They did not spare their best sons, who fought on all fronts of World War II. That is why the Polish people were entitled to voice their patriotic pride and to claim the moral right to participate in shaping postwar international relations.

Esteemed comrades, the comprehensive development of Poland and the strengthening of its position and authority in the world are the supreme goals of our party's policy and all activities.

Throughout the postwar period the party has continued to unite all the patriotic forces of the people in the great cause of building and developing a people's state. The persevering and selfless toil of millions and millions of working people has made Poland a modern country, one that has a large economic, scientific and cultural potential and that enjoys great international authority.

The seventies were a particular period in the achievements of People's Poland. Implementing the program worked out by the sixth congress and developed by the seventh congress, we modernized our production potential, constructed and modernized many industrial plants of key importance and created strong foundations for the country's further development.

All that enabled us to provide jobs for our men and women reaching production age, develop housing construction, expand health services and solve many urgent social and living problems. Those achievements have taken Poland to a new, higher level of development.

The tasks we had to implement were ambitious, and progress in implementation was not easy. That is why we still have to overcome numerous obstacles and difficulties. In the past few weeks I have made several public speeches on that subject. That is why I ask you not to expect me to discuss the country's economic situation in detail and to dwell on the party's economic policy. But there is one thing I wish to strongly stress: The effective elimination of our difficulties and the continuation of the country's further development require above all efforts to raise the effectiveness of economic management and call for better work by the workers class, peasants, the intelligentsia and all the people. The all-party and nationwide discussion of the eighth congress guidelines and of their program seeks to achieve precisely those goals.

Comrades, there is no need to convince you of what great importance the implementation of the party program is for strengthening the country's defense potential. Many times in the past the Polish people had to pay a high price for their economic weakness, their deficiencies in civilization [niedorozwoj cywilizacyjny], the social backwardness, their class and nationality antagonism and their lack of moral-political unity. Our party has drawn the necessary conclusions from history. Its entire policy and whatever we have achieved in People's Poland helps build the country's domestic strength and insures our people's prosperous and secure living conditions.

Dear comrade delegates, the Polish People's Republic is and will always be an advocate of peace, which constitutes the highest good and the highest right of man. As long as the threat of a world armed conflict and nuclear cataclysm exists we must not slacken our efforts to strengthen the foundations of lasting peace and security in Europe and the world.

This is why we have, on many occasions, put forward our own proposals; we have also, with the Soviet Union and our other allies, proceeded with many initiatives aimed at the consolidation of peace and at making it permanent. This policy was expressed in our initiative on educating societies for peace, adopted by the United Nations in the form of a declaration, the recommendations of which are fully implementing.

The issue, on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on our country and of the outbreak of World War II, of our appeal to the states of the world, which called on parliaments and governments to oppose the forces of aggression and war and to develop international cooperation based on equal rights and profitable to all, was an outstanding proof of our peaceful intentions and strivings.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Army, who have for many years been taking part on many continents and in many countries in peace missions, have made a worthy contribution to the strengthening of peace.

Toward the end of last year the Polish special military unit ended its praiseworthy duty in the Sinai. For some 6 years it has been performing its duty in an exemplary way; its soldiers have enriched the glorious traditions of the Polish Army and gained the high appreciation of the United Nations Organization by spreading the good name of our country in the world. I am glad that soldiers of the Warsaw Military District have also taken part in this commendable and responsible mission. I am sure that the Polish military detachment which remains in Syria, on the Golan Heights, will continue to successfully carry out its duties.

Dear comrades, today, the most important issue for our world is the continuation of the policy of detente, its strengthening by slowing down the arms race and making it a permanent process--an increasingly widespread and irreversible process. This calls, above all, for halting the spiral of armaments unleashed by the industrial-military complexes of the West.

As you know, the socialist states have put forward a rich and realistic program of undertakings aimed at the consolidation of world peace, at the development of cooperation with capitalist states on the basis of Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, aimed at halting the arms race and going over to a genuine disarmament. This program is contained in the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee's declaration of 1978, which was developed at two other meetings of foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty states.

A great contribution to the cause of struggle for detente and limitation of armaments was made by the momentous proposals made in Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which have encountered a broad response throughout the world. Regrettably, despite the peaceful initiatives from the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states, the cold war forces have intensified their efforts to undermine the process of detente which represents a common achievement of socialist states and realistically minded political forces in the West.

A particularly glaring expression of this was provided by the December decision taken by NATO to produce and deploy in several West European countries new American nuclear missiles. As you know, this decision was accompanied by other moves in the form of further increases in military budgets, of strengthening and development of all kinds of arms, and also by an intensive propaganda campaign alleging a threat from the East. These facts are bound to evoke understandable concern among not only the public in socialist states, but also among all people of goodwill who have the security and peaceful future of our continent at heart.

It is our view that the security of Europe cannot be obtained by way of increasing the standard of quality of arms, but on the contrary, Europe's security needs a constant lowering of the level of military confrontation and the maintenance of the existing balance of forces. This has always been and will continue to be Poland's and her allies' stand. NATO's recent decision amounts to an attempt at gaining military advantage over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states. In fact, dear comrades, it is an attempt to return to the policy of a position of strength. Socialist countries are bound to draw appropriate conclusions from this.

New missiles with nuclear warheads threaten not only the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states, but also the security of the whole continent of Europe. The decisions taken by NATO, instead of leading to an immediate start on talks about limiting medium-range nuclear missiles--as proposed by the Soviet Union--have placed Europe before the threat of a new escalation in the arms race, because no one is likely to agree to negotiations from a position of strength, or having been faced with accomplished facts.

The NATO decision has undermined the credibility of declarations being made by the pact's member countries about their readiness to strengthen the policy of detente, because it is difficult to believe that an increased arsenal of nuclear arms can serve detente and the construction of mutual trust, and facilitate negotiations.

Nor can we, Poles, remain indifferent to the fact that the FRG is an active advocate of the deployment of new mass-destruction weapons, and that most of the new missile launchers are to be located on the territory of that state. At the same time, we must remember that the Vienna disarmament talks have been brought to a halt by North Atlantic pact countries. Our concern on this issue has been deepened--and we must remember this--by the hegemonistic policy, so dangerous to peace, pursued by Chinese leaders who are trying to impose their domination on the peoples of Asia and who support the cold war forces in Europe.

Having seen all the dangers stemming from the North Atlantic pact's decisions, Poland has voiced her concern and protest against the installation of new missile weapons in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

On these issues the whole Polish nation, at all levels and in all social groups, all generations and people of all kinds of world outlook, are of one mind. To defend peace and to warn against the danger of war is our highest Polish duty.

The world is now witnessing the process of the consolidation of national-liberation forces. Important transformations are taking place on the Continent of Africa, in Latin America and in Asia. We regard with respect the successes scored by the peoples of Ethiopia, Angola, Kampuchea, Laos, Nicaragua and others that have started on the path of progress and independence.

We welcome with hope the return to the ideals of the April revolution in Afghanistan. This corresponds to the vital interests of the people of Afghanistan.

Poland, working in unity with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, will continue to make every possible effort to prevent the cancellation of the policy of detente. We are counting on cooperation with all realistically minded forces in Western states in the superior interest of the strengthening of security and peace. We shall strive, in particular, to insure that the meeting on security and cooperation, which is to be held in Madrid this year, will bring positive results for the cause of detente, and that the meeting will adopt a resolution to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Comrades, when we consider our historic experiences and present-day political-military reality, we see that our party has always displayed proper concern for strengthening our country's defensive ability. We have always been strengthening our defensive potential in measure with our economic capabilities and in accordance with the need to secure the safe and peaceful existence of our people. The strength of that potential has been multiplied by the coalition-defense strength of the states of the socialist community and by our alliance with the Soviet Union.

Of symbolic eloquence is the fact that it was in Warsaw, the city so painfully tested by war, in response to the creation of the NATO bloc with the participation of the FRG, that the defensive alliance of socialist states, the Warsaw Treaty, was formed 20 years ago. The treaty has performed great service in strengthening European and world peace, in the service to our own security and that of all socialist nations. The Polish state and its people's armed forces, by being a strong, lasting and unfailing link in this defensive alliance, are performing at the same time their patriotic and internationalist duty and giving our people a sense of stability.

In the system of multilateral efforts to strengthen our state's defensive potential, the main job is performed by the armed forces. The leadership of our party and government, and myself personally, know the problems which you, in the forces, are solving. We appreciate your efforts with great approbation. The cause of Poland's security will be well served by the amended act on universal obligation to defend the Polish People's Republic, which clearly indicates the duties which have to be discharged in the sector of defense by all state authority and administration bodies, by our country's citizens. Motivated by our concern for the affairs of defense, for our army's place in the community, we have issued the party Central Committee Secretariat's guidelines which deal with the continued consolidation of contacts between local party echelons and armed forces' commanders and party political organs. The implementation of those guidelines calls for constant concern on the part of our party's organization and echelons.

Our armed forces, as an integral part of the nation, have been taking and continue to take part in dealing with all the most vital problems of our country.

The Polish People's Army, being as it is the main factor of national security, at the same time contributes substantial assistance to our national economy and influences the development of technological progress and scientific research ideas. The part played by the armed forces in the implementation of our socioeconomic tasks is extremely valuable: It clearly confirms the people-minded and peace-minded nature of our army and it witnesses the understanding which the forces have for their party and civic duties. Appreciation is also due for the up-to-date approach of our armed forces to the solution of technical and economic problems, the rationality and effectiveness of management, the great restraint in investment, and the thrifty spending of funds allocated for Poland's defense.

That great praise for the armed forces applies also to you, comrades--to the Warsaw Military District, to party members and to all the soldiers you represent. Your units have produced a number of valuable initiatives aimed at improving training and command and at perfecting the process by which reserves are trained for our armed forces. In your military district there are many units with glorious combat traditions and many units distinguished for their exemplary service and work. In consistent and skillfully planned efforts you have combined the process of combat training with participation in the construction of important economic projects such as the Katowice metallurgical combine, the metallurgical-sulfure railroad line, the Lublin coal basin, the Polaniec power station, the Ursus mechanical plant and many others. Your engineering troops have gained great praise for their share in building many bridges, viaducts and difficult sectors of railroads and highways. The people living in the areas that were heavily afflicted by natural disasters such as floods will always remember the selfless assistance given by your soldiers at the most difficult moments. We all will always remember that.

The Warsaw Military District has rendered great services to the capital of People's Poland--to Warsaw, which is a heroic city, one close to the hearts of all our people. Your soldiers helped to raise it from war ruins. They removed mines, constructed bridges across the Vistula, built roads and helped organize social life. Soldierly efforts contributed to whatever is fine and modern in Warsaw.

The armed forces also have a valuable political and educational practical knowledge. You are successful in fostering patriotic attitudes and in propagating Marxist-Leninist science among soldiers. We highly value your work in strengthening the ethical and moral principles of the armed forces. We are pleased to know that the armed forces, which are a great and effective school of civic training, are so active and successful in that regard.

You have also worked out good principles of cadre policy, of strengthening discipline and of developing culture.

The present achievements of the armed forces entitle the party leadership to set for you new, qualitatively higher tasks. We did that in the guidelines for the eighth party congress. We expect that the Polish People's Armed Forces will continue to improve their defense and socioeducational functions and to participate in solving problems of importance for the state and the people.

That is why you continue to strengthen moral-political values and discipline, to constantly raise the level of combat training and ideopolitical education, to master modern weapons and equipment and to improve military economy. May our armed forces propagate the principles of effective performance and may they foster feelings of civic responsibility for the effective discharge of duties and for the country's destiny.

We are counting as ever on you and on your effective participation in the implementation of the program we will work out at the eighth party congress for the further development and prosperity of our fatherland.

Dear comrades, during today's deliberations you have thoroughly reviewed your party and training-educational work, and your economic and technological activity in the Warsaw Military District. You have also revealed potential which exists for further improvements in your soldierly service. You have prepared a good action program for party echelons and organizations. I wish you success in the process of implementing it well, that it will help you to perform in an exemplary way the tasks facing the district, and that it will be for you a source of well-deserved party and soldierly satisfaction.

I thank you comrades. I thank the entire armed forces for your fruitful effort, for your conscientious service to Poland. I wish you, and every soldier in the Polish Army, reservists, civilians employed by the army, and service families, happiness in service and work and all the best in your personal lives. (applause)

#### WARSAW STEELWORKERS PRAISED BY GIEREK IN LETTER

ID290426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Text] The workforce of the Warsaw Steelworkers has received a letter from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, with best wishes for personal and professional prosperity in the new year. Edward Gierek congratulates the steelworkers on their achievements of this year. The letter contains cordial thanks for the above-mentioned implementation of production pledges made by Warsaw Steelworkers marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, for progress made in reducing costs and in the improvement of management. The results testify to the involved attitude of steelworkers, to their support for the policy of the party.

The letter was read today during the traditional annual meeting of leading workers. Upon delivery of the letter from Edward Gierek, Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, on behalf of Warsaw party and city authorities, thanked steelworkers for their efforts, their social work, and their valuable production initiatives.

#### JABLONSKI ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN WROCLAW

ID070007 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The report-back and election conference of the PZPR Silesian Military District Organization was held in Wroclaw today. Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, took part in the conference. The session was held under the slogan "Adherence to Ideology--The Source of Power and Battle Readiness of the Troops of the Silesian Military District." The conference was also attended by Ludwik Drozd, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw, and Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Central Political Board of the Polish Armed Forces.

The paper delivered by Col Ryszard Milczarek, deputy commander of the Silesian Military District for Political Affairs, formed the basis for the discussion. It was pointed out in the discussion that it is necessary to strengthen the party ranks, popularize the principles of rational and thrifty management and tighten the links of the army with the community. Much of the report was devoted to the close fraternal cooperation of the Silesian Military District with the northern group of forces of the Soviet Army.

At the conclusion of the conference the floor was taken by Henryk Jablonski.

A resolution adopted at the conference specified the tasks of the organizations and party echelons of the Silesian Military District for the near future.

An election of delegates for the eighth party congress and a new committee of the PZPR Silesian Military District Organization has been carried out. The function of the secretary of the committee was entrusted again in Col Henryk Tomaszewski. The chairman of the Council of State was then acquainted with the history and achievements of the Silesian Military District by visiting the local "Hall of Tradition."

#### KANIA, LUKASZEWICZ, ZIELINSKI ATTEND REPORT-BACK CONFERENCES

LDO41906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] More party voivodship report-back election conferences were held in Konin, Zielona Gora, and Legnica today. Effort aimed at improving the effectiveness of management and labor organizations was the topic which dominated the discussion.

The conferences were attended by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in Konin; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, in Zielona Gora; and Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee's Heavy Industry, Transport and Building Department, in Legnica.

#### BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR--On 4 January Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, received Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Latolichev, who is visiting Poland, and discussed with him problems of present and long-term trade and of further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR. Ryszard Karski, acting minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jan 80 p 8 AU]

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Vladimir Mikulich, Politburo member of the Belorussian Communist Party, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee on 14-21 December. The delegation had talks with Jerzy Muszynski, head of the Central Committee Department of Ideological-Educational Work, and Jerzy Kuberski, head of the department of Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism. The delegation also had talks in the Krakow Committee and was received by K. Barcikowski, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Krakow Committee. It also visited Katowice Voivodship. The Soviet guests studied the current forms and methods of ideological-educational work among young people. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo Candidate member and Central Committee Secretary. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Dec 79 p 10 AU]

## SCINTEIA DEPLORES 'POLICY OF DOMINATION' IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AU041148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

["Romania Does Believe in the People's Capacity To Achieve Peace and Understanding in the World"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/1/1980--Referring to the complex and difficult situation the new year inherits from the outgoing one, SCINTEIA stresses the need for the liquidation of the policy of domination and dictate, which is a must of present-day world.

In an extensive article in its January 4 issue, the major Romanian daily considers that this policy is the source of the most dangerous evolutions of international life, that it endangers the progress marked on the road of detente.

Considering precisely the baleful character of this policy, the daily reads, Romania has consistently declared against it, no matter what form it would take, no matter where and how.

In Romania's opinion, what is essential is that one should understand that the pending issues (?can) only be solved by way of negotiations, by way of confidence, of giving up force and the military means, any form of violation of peoples' independence. Failure to observe these fundamental demands is of a nature to lead (?to) a further worsening of the international situation, with unforeseeable consequences.

Therefore, the passing in the UN General Assembly, late last year, of important documents stemming precisely from such primordial commands, SCINTEIA goes on, can be considered as a very positive fact of international life. To Romania it is a reason of justified satisfaction that these documents are fruits of her initiatives or incorporate ideas which she has consistently advocated.

Naturally, the Romanian daily adds, the states by whose consensus these UN resolutions were adopted are expected to reinforce their words by deeds, to act concretely in harmony with the demands expressed in them.

The prospects of building a world of freedom, equality and dignity of all peoples will show up to the extent to which all states and their governments will act in the spirit of the recently proclaimed desiderata, to the extent to which they will show responsibility towards the interests of peace and collaboration internationally.

All these enthusing goals, SCINTEIA writes, more than ever before call for concerted actions of all peoples, of the broadest sociopolitical forces. As a matter of fact, this is the gist of the message Romania addressed at the beginning of the year, through the voice of her president, to all the other nations, convinced as she is that the peoples of the world really are able to attain the general aspirations after peace and understanding.

As far as she is concerned, the paper concludes, Romania is resolved to most firmly campaign for 1980 to be a step forward in the attainment of the aspirations after free development, collaboration and peace the world over.

## UN ENVOY CALLS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD072233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] United Nations, Jan 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia supports and joins the request of the non-aligned country-members of the Security Council presented in their draft resolution which calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign military forces present on the territory of Afghanistan and for all countries to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of non-aligned Afghanistan.

Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Nations Miljan Komatina set out this today during the Security Council debate on the situation in Afghanistan and its repercussions on international peace and security. Komatina said that Yugoslavia's position has been the same in other similar cases.

Komatina stated that Yugoslavia's stand is based on its deep conviction that the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the refraining of other countries from all forms of interference and pressure on Afghanistan would contribute to overcoming the present dangerous crisis. This, Komatina said, would contribute to peace and stability in the region and beyond in the world.

The Yugoslav representative set out that the people of Afghanistan, just as all other peoples, has the inalienable right alone, without outside interference and without the presence of foreign military units to decide its way of life and its destiny.

Speaking in the Security Council, Komatina conveyed Yugoslavia's profound concern over the continual aggravation of the state of international relations and, particularly, over the stagnation in detente and the increasingly frequent resort to the use of force.

Stressing that, in its assessment of this just as all similar situations, Yugoslavia is guided by the principle of the impermissibility of foreign intervention with military force or any other way, Komatina said that "there is no reason on the basis of which it is possible to justify anyone's intervention and to allow the endangering of any people's independence or sovereign right alone to decide its destiny and way of life". This must be the priority law in international relations and it must be respected without exception. It must be the obligation of all members of the international community and a particular obligation of the permanent UN Security Council members, the Yugoslav representative underlined.

Ambassador Komatina said that the international community must not reconcile with the practice of imposing by means of military intervention external solutions on sovereign states. The practice is particularly in evidence in the Middle East crisis, in the south of Africa and, of late, also in southeast and central Asia, Komatina said. The Yugoslav representative set out that an end must categorically be put to interventionism as the most acute danger to the security and independence of countries.

"It is for this very reason that at their sixth conference in Havana the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries stressed their concern over the fact that interference in the internal affairs of states has become a major form of aggression against non-aligned countries", Komatina said.

Disregard for the positive process reflected in actions against bloc rivalry and spheres of influence and in the stabilization of relations and cooperation among countries of central Asia is detrimental to the interests of peace in the region and beyond in the world, Ambassador Komatina said.

This makes it ever more necessary for the voice of the non-aligned, as an independent and non-bloc factor, to be heard, Komatina, said. Otherwise, the policy and practice of the right of the stronger will be imposed as a law in international relations, most gravely affecting the non-aligned countries and the non-aligned policy as a whole. "If we do not categorically oppose this, repercussions in terms of world peace can be extremely grave. It must not be allowed for the present, in many ways critical, stage in international relations to become a permanent state", the Yugoslav representative, Ambassador Komatina, set out during the UN Security Council debate on Afghanistan.

#### WORLD REACTION TO USSR ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN REVIEWED

LD071516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] United Nations, January 7 (TANJUG)--In continuation of the UN Security Council debate on the situation in Afghanistan, Venezuela warned that the events in that country call for action by the international community, because "each country has the right to freely decide on its future, without foreign presence and pressure". The Venezuelan representative expressed the view that the situation in Afghanistan points to the need (?for) serious deliberations on the future of relations between the great powers and developing countries".

For Jamaica, interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country such as Afghanistan constitutes a potential threat to international peace and security. "Sovereignty and territorial integration as well as the non-aligned nature of Afghanistan must be observed and the country's internal problems dealt with by its people alone," the Jamaican representative pointed out.

Portugal maintains that "a flagrant violation" of the basic principles of the United Nations is in question.

The representative of the Netherlands said that Soviet action in Afghanistan represents a major setback for international detente", as detente is by its nature of global character and indivisible.

The representative of the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam last night supported the stand of the new Kabul government and denied the legality of the Security Council debate on the situation in Afghanistan. The German Democratic Republic delegate believes that conditions have now been established [word indistinct] Afghanistan enabling the people to choose their own government. He added that the Soviet Union will withdraw its forces from Afghanistan as soon as the new situation is stabilized. The German Democratic Republic will oppose "every action which could be hostile to the legitimate interests of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union", the delegate said. Taking part in the debate, the Vietnamese delegate said that the Security Council is directly interfering in Afghan internal affairs just as it did a year ago in the Kampuchean situation. According to the Vietnamese delegate, this is [word indistinct] by the imperialist forces which are trying to "distort the reality of international aid by the progressive forces to the peoples struggling for emancipation.

Before that, Liberia's representative, having assessed that a threat of a serious conflict between the big powers is appearing on the horizon, appealed to the non-aligned countries to contribute to world peace by insisting [word indistinct] universal [word indistinct] of the principles in the UN Charter.

We would not want our stand to be wrongly understood, especially we would not want to alienate the USSR which, by its support to African countries in their struggle against colonialism, has [word indistinct] recognition of the Third World. However, we must point out that relations between new independent countries [word indistinct] the USSR must also be based on openness, and not on fear of possible subjugation, Liberia's representative said.

The Malaysian delegate said that involved in Afghanistan is a "violation of the basic principles of peaceful relations among countries", while for the Singapore delegate, the foreign intervention against nonaligned Afghanistan "now places in doubt the sincerity of Soviet intentions". The Somali envoy sharply condemned "the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan", claiming that it is "the only such example recently".

Of speeches by Western representatives, particularly noticed was that of Spanish representatives who stressed Spain's opposition to any form of military intervention and interference in other countries' internal affairs. The Spanish representative expressed regrets over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and also the hope that Soviet troops will withdraw from that country. "The Italian public opinion and political parties unanimously condemn Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and the Italian Government entirely shares this view", the Italian representative notified the council.

Assessing the Soviet arguments in support of the action in Afghanistan as "generalized and confused", [word indistinct] U.S. [words indistinct] that the first announcement on the coup d'etat was broadcast not by Radio Kabul but by a station located outside Afghanistan.

The U.S. delegate also said that President Amin was still in his cabinet when the Soviet troops attacked the Presidential Palace, whereas Babrak Karmal was outside Afghanistan and without authority to request assistance. The United States also rejects the Soviet reference to Article 51 of the UN Charter on collective self-defense because the USSR had not been the target of armed attack and because the USSR had not at once informed the Security Council of its action, as it was its duty to do under the said article.

#### AFGHAN CRISIS BLAMED ON SOVIET-U.S. TENSION

AU071700 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: More Than a Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Yet another nonaligned country has been subjected to foreign interference and even in its most extreme form, that of military action. Afghanistan, a country which has followed the policy of nonalignment since the very first days of the nonaligned movement, is passing through difficult days. Much more is involved in this connection: It is the sovereign rights of all peoples to their independence and autonomy and to choose their own governments and their own ways of life. Thus, the only recognized practice of behavior in international relations has been gravely violated.

It is clear that the events in Afghanistan cannot be considered outside the context of growing tension between the blocs in other areas and primarily outside the context of the threats to which the independence of Iran and other countries of the Arabian Gulf [as published] is being subjected and outside the context of what is happening, for instance, in the Middle East, where the process of solving the basic questions of the crisis has been stalled and subjected to the special "national interests" of a big power.

It was inevitable that the Afghanistan action would provoke an extremely negative reaction among the peace-loving public and especially the Asian nonaligned countries. The peace and security of a large number of countries in that region are threatened and a heavy blow has been dealt to the cause of nonalignment, especially in Asia, where the movement has put down deep roots and where it has gathered new momentum recently. Iraq and Pakistan, the key strategic countries of the present "Asian crisis," were admitted to membership in the nonaligned movement at the last summit conference of nonaligned countries in Havana last summer.

#### Vital For Peace

The development of events in Afghanistan and the growing tension in Asia in fact confirm the correctness of the views of the sixth summit of nonaligned countries and the current validity of the reasserted original principles of the nonaligned movement and policy.

The sixth summit above all asserted the determination of over 100 countries to maintain the nonaligned policy and movement as an independent nonbloc factor in the world events.

In Havana we stated that we have never equated the blocs by any of their characteristics, but we have always consistently spoken out against bloc policies and foreign domination, against all forms of political and economic hegemony and in favor of every country's right to its freedom, independence and autonomous development. That implies among other things that we have never agreed to be anyone's conveyor belt or reserve force because it would be incompatible with the essence of the nonaligned policy.

It is now becoming evident that that was the sixth summit's key and very current message.

#### Blocs

Afghanistan has confirmed the correctness of that view to the same extent as have developments in Southeast Asia. The effects of the bloc concepts and policies (including also the theses of "alliance") and above all the struggle for the expansion of interest spheres by military actions threaten world peace.

The Afghanistan crisis and the crisis in Iranian-American relations represent a striking example of the dangers of the bloc policies which, through rivalries and cold war, are leading mankind to the brink of catastrophe. The blocs do not see Afghanistan, Iran or Kampuchea (and tomorrow perhaps Pakistan) as independent and nonaligned countries, which primarily want to preserve their independence, their own way of life and their autonomous development, but rather as interest spheres, as some kind of "gray zones," as "buffer states" intended for the test of the strength of big powers and as an object of their "big game."

#### Afghanistan

Afghanistan and Iran at this time are a target of bloc policies just as in the past they were subjected to the appetites of colonial powers.

There is no doubt that World War II strengthened the independent status of Afghanistan. But the feudal system and internal difficulties had a destructive effect on the stability of former kingdom. President Daud tried with his coup d'etat in 1973 to carry out internal reforms but he failed and for that reason was overthrown by a new coup d'etat in April 1978.

However, it seems that the putsch lacked a sufficiently broad political base and solutions to domestic, economic and political difficulties and especially the resistance of various opposition. For that reason Taraki and Amin turned to the Soviet Union. For that purpose Taraki also signed a mutual assistance treaty, deviating thereby from his country's traditional independent orientation. It has become evident that that is not the way to solve internal problems, which no outside military intervention has ever succeeded in doing, but only leads to a loss of independence.

In any event the treaty has been used as an excuse for direct military action and for another change of regime, something which cannot contribute to the stabilization of the internal situation and which seriously undermines the equilibrium in that part of the world.

The entire combination of circumstances in which the action took place perhaps explains some of the things involved but can hardly justify the act and even less the aim of the action. Some see an act of "internationalist assistance," something which is a dangerous resurrection of the Stalinist approach and of the trampling of the sovereign rights of other states. Others defend the action by citing USSR national interests. That is the same argument that the other big power is using in its efforts to secure its strategic and economic positions in the Persian Gulf. Such an approach is unacceptable, unjust, undemocratic and very dangerous for peace because it subordinates the independence of smaller and weaker states--independence which is their primary national interest--to the interests of big powers.

#### Solution

There is no doubt that the crisis is more than grave, because what is involved is not Afghanistan alone. That does not imply that this is the time for despair, panic and retreat, although no one tries to hide disappointment over the development of relations in the world.

In searching for a solution it is primarily necessary to proceed from the nonaligned policy because it is that policy that expressed the vital interests of mankind.

The nonaligned countries have proved, with their clear view at the sixth summit and in the United Nations that they express the vital interests of mankind and that they can act effectively in crises of this kind. On the other hand their successes are also a result of the shortcomings and the obsolescence of the blocs and bloc policies. All past threats and interventions have not been a result of the strength as much as a result of the shortcomings of the blocs and bloc policies.

What is of essential importance on this connection is to preserve the unity of nonaligned countries and to resist everything that divides them or helps the penetration of alien interests into their ranks.

The concern of the Yugoslav public is a natural expression of our orientation to nonalignment and of our conviction that the realization of the sovereign rights of peoples to their independence, autonomy, territorial integrity and their own way of life is the only way in international relations, as well as of our struggle in accordance with this conviction.

The unanimity shown by a majority of nonaligned countries and especially those in Asia about all aspects of solving the crisis is very encouraging in the existing situation. What is essential is the withdrawal of armed forces from foreign territories and a reduction of the scope for bloc activities and rivalry. The awareness of the need for strengthening internal unity and the future of all nonaligned countries is also encouraging in that respect because it is the strongest weapon against any outside interference.

## IRANIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' MEETING CANCELED

LDO71112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 7 (TANJUG)--Last night's scheduled meeting of all 106 candidates for the future, first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been cancelled. He will be elected in the general elections set for January 25.

A total of 124 candidates were on the list, but 18 have been struck off and will not be allowed to take part in the preelection campaign.

Under the new Iranian Constitution, the president must be of Iranian nationality, enterprising, with a clean past, honourable, religious, true to the principles of the Islamic revolution and a member of the official Iranian religion--the Islamic Shi'ite sect.

The president will be the second most important person in the country, after the Leader of the Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The list of 106 candidates, which has been examined by Ayatollah Khomeyni, includes the Minister of Economy and Finance and member of the Revolutionary Council Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr who is thought to have the greatest chances of being elected. The former commander of the Iranian Navy, Admiral Seyed Ahmad Madani also has good chances. Some other well-known names on the list (?are those) of Iranian Foreign Minister and Revolutionary Council member Sadeq Qotbzadeh and member of the government's mission for negotiation with the Kurds Daryush Foruhar.

As was indicated here earlier, none of the ayatollahs has been put forward as presidential candidate.

## TITO RECEIVES KOLISEVSKI, DORONJSKI, DRAGOSAVAC

LDO71544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. They acquainted him with topical questions of our sociopolitical and economic development. There was also some discussion of the latest development of the international situation and our country's activities in this connection.

## IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE, MET BY VRHOVEC

LD041840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 4 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign affairs minister, arrived in Belgrade this evening. The head of Iraqi diplomacy was met at Belgrade airport by his host, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In a statement on his arrival Minister Hammadi stressed that in talks with Yugoslav leaders questions of mutual interest following the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries in Havana would be examined.

Hammadi explained that his visit to Yugoslavia falls within the realm of traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq and that, as is customary, an exhaustive exchange of views will be held on issues of mutual interest. When I say this, primarily I have in mind issues linked with the Middle East area, Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign affairs minister said.

The talks between Hammadi and Vrhovec will begin tomorrow. The Iraqi foreign minister will stay in Yugoslavia for 2 days.

## Discussion of Bilateral Relations

LD052012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Talks opened in Belgrade today between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Iraqi colleague Sa'dun Hammadi, who arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country last night. First, Vrhovec and Hammadi discussed bilateral relations, which, they noted with satisfaction, are complementary and constantly improving. It was judged that these relations should continue to be expanded so that they might develop in all spheres and in as many forms as possible. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for greater Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation in the sphere of economic relations, especially in the sectors of energy, scientific-technical and technological cooperation, and in a joint entry into other countries' markets.

During the talks, in which the associates of the two ministers also took part, topical questions of international relations were discussed, primarily the situation in the Middle East. Minister Hammadi briefed his host on this subject and gave his assessment of the latest Arab summit in Tunis.

Emphasis was placed on the constant need to create conditions for a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East crisis through which the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab countries might be realized. Resolute and increasingly broad resistance is essential for this, as are a censure of Israeli aggression and occupation, the strengthening of the Arab world's unity and solidarity and the broadest international support.

The two ministers expressed concern over the latest development of events in the Gulf region and the Middle East, especially over the strengthening and expansion of the policy of force and competition between the big powers and blocs for the creation and expansion of spheres of interest.

They expressed support for the independence of the nonaligned countries in this region and said that nonaligned countries should offer resolute resistance to the use of force of any kind and to foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Vrhovec and Hammadi noted with satisfaction the identity or great similarity of views on all questions discussed in the talks during the morning.

The talks will continue this afternoon.

#### Meeting With Kolisevski

ID060022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in Belgrade Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, who is on an official friendly visit to our country. Minister Hammadi conveyed sincere greetings and best wishes from Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, to President Tito. In a lengthy and cordial conversation, Vice President Kolisevski and Minister Hammadi noted with satisfaction that the comprehensive and friendly relations between our two nonaligned countries were developing successfully. Both sides expressed the wish and the readiness for the further expansion and consolidation of Yugoslav-Iraqi friendly cooperation.

Vice President Kolisevski and Minister Hammadi also exchanged views on the worrying development of the situation in the region of the Middle and Near East. The dangerous exacerbation of the situation in that region due to the interference by great powers and bloc rivalry was noted. Both sides noted the need for unified action by nonaligned countries in line with the aims and principles of nonaligned policy in the defense of independence and sovereignty of all countries and the rights of all people to decide, independently and without foreign interference, on their lifestyle and on their own fate.

It was stressed in the talks that this was the only way by which it would be possible to insure peace and security in that region and in the world in general. Vice President Kolisevski asked Minister Hammadi to convey President Tito's warm greetings and best wishes to President Husayn.

#### Formal Luncheon With Vrhovec

ID052014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, gave a formal luncheon today for Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. In addition to the associates of the two ministers, the luncheon was attended by Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Ralic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions; Col Gen Janko Susnjar, and others.

During the luncheon the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

#### Exchange of Toasts

ID052248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Welcoming his guest from friendly Iraq, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed his pleasure and conviction that this visit, though a short one, would contribute to the further promotion of relations between our two nonaligned countries.

The relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia, Vrhovec went on, have already been developing for a number of years very successfully.

Their exceptionally fruitful development is based on the firm foundations laid at the meetings between President Tito and President Saddam Husayn. Our relations are permeated by deep mutual understanding, respect and friendly sentiments. In addition to numerous contacts at the level of the two governments, I would also like to stress the great significance of cooperation and of broad links established between political and social organizations of our two countries.

Vrhovec went on to stress that the peoples of Yugoslavia nurture deep friendship for the people of Iraq. We are following with close attention the efforts which you are making in implementing economic and social progress. We are pleased at the successes which you are achieving in this.

The mixed committee for economic and technical cooperation noted with mutual satisfaction at a recent meeting the successful development of our economic relations. Iraq is top of the list in Yugoslavia's cooperation with developing countries, Vrhovec stressed, and belongs among our most significant partners in every sphere of cooperation. President Saddam Husayn rightly stressed recently that this cooperation represented an example not merely among developing countries but also among nonaligned countries, which makes us particularly proud. This places even greater obligations on us and encourages us.

The results of the recent summit in Havana, the federal secretary added, for the success of which our countries had actively worked, have been assessed by us as exceptionally significant, in particular because the original principles of nonaligned policy were strongly reaffirmed, and thus the basis of our efforts for the construction of solidarity and unity of the movement was strengthened.

We consider nonaligned policy as our most powerful weapon in the struggle for peace and security in the world, for independence and freedom of peoples, for the resolving of major problems of our world such as disarmament, the new international economic order and others.

It is with great concern that we point to the continuous exacerbation of the situation in international relations. Old crises are not being resolved and new ones are breaking out day after day.

We are increasingly faced with attempts to impose the policy of force, interference and military intervention as a law of international relations. The nonaligned countries and even the policy of nonalignment as a whole are threatened most by this.

If we do not energetically oppose this and in an organized manner, Vrhovec stressed, the consequences for our movement and also for world peace could be very grave.

The nonaligned countries' movement should act decisively against such a practice and should manifest, precisely in this struggle, its independent and antibloc character. We must not be the tool of any bloc nor linked with bloc policy.

Vrhovec then went on to say that the Middle East undoubtedly occupies a special place among the hotbeds of crisis of our world. This is not merely a problem of the peoples of that region but a crisis which preoccupies the whole world. In this context he stressed the conviction that we must do everything in order that the aggressor, both in that area as well as anywhere else, reaps no reward.

We have always believed, Vrhovec said, that lasting, stable peace and the security of peoples in the Middle East can be established only by achieving a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. This calls for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestine state.

In this connection the federal secretary stressed the need for accepting the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people and as an equitable partner in resolving this complex problem.

We attach great significance to the solidarity of Arab countries based on the decisions of the Baghdad summit and confirmed at the recent summit in Tunis. What is necessary for the struggle of the Palestinian people to succeed is their unity and the unity of their liberation movement.

We also consider the decisions of the movement of nonaligned countries as well as the increasingly broader support of the international community as very significant for the just Arab cause.

The hotbeds of crisis in southern Africa, in Southeast Asia, in central Asia and in other parts of our globe also threaten world peace, Vrhovec went on to say.

We accept the agreement on Zimbabwe signed in London recently as a step which should lead to putting an end to colonialism and racist rule, as well as to the implementation of the rights of the people of Zimbabwe to independence and full national sovereignty.

We consider it to be the duty of the international community, and in particular of nonaligned countries and all democratic forces in the world, to work in that direction. Zimbabwe's full independence will be a powerful factor in strengthening the independence of the frontline countries and of stabilization and peace in that region.

In the same vein, great responsibility lies with the international community regarding the application of the UN resolution on Namibia in order that South Africa's maneuvers be prevented and that the people of Namibia be able to achieve their full independence under SWAPO's leadership.

The principles of the UN Charter, the application of which we particularly advocate, as well as the principles of nonaligned policy provide a broad enough platform for the peaceful resolving of conflicts which emerge among individual countries. What we also have in mind in this context is the worrying situation in southeast and central Asia. We must not reconcile ourselves with the practice, Vrhovec emphasized, of imposing alien solutions to other countries through military intervention. The first steps toward real peace and stability can be implemented only through withdrawal of foreign troops and by making it possible for peoples to decide their destiny for themselves.

The federal secretary then went on to voice his particular concern about the stagnation which the process of the relaxation of tension in the world had reached. We see the strengthening of detente, its universality and its expansion to all areas and to the entire international relations as the precondition for the consolidation of peace and the resolving of all problems.

What I have in mind in particular is the taking of concrete measures which would gradually lead to the consolidation of international trust and real disarmament on the basis of the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly. In this context, Vrhovec stressed in particular the broader significance which the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has for the further development of detente.

In the same vein, in the inexorable historical march of nonalignment we look with full confidence toward the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries to which your country is to be host.

The federal secretary expressed the conviction that this exchange of views was very useful and that our meeting will represent an incentive for the further promotion of friendly relations between our countries.

Allow me to raise my glass to the health of the President of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn and to the all-round progress of Iraq as well as to the friendship between our peoples, Josip Vrhovec said at the end of his toast.

Replying to his host's toast, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, the distinguished guest from friendly and nonaligned Iraq, expressed his great pleasure at visiting friendly Yugoslavia and to have been given the opportunity of conveying President Saddam Husayn's greetings to the Yugoslav people "with whom we are linked with relations of friendship, cooperation and joint struggle." In this context he expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit Yugoslavia and for the cordial welcome accorded to him.

Continuing his toast Minister Hammadi said: "From the beginning of the 17 July 1968 revolution, the leadership of the Iraqi party and of the revolution has been trying to establish the closest possible relations with the liberated countries, among which Yugoslavia occupies a prominent place. Reciprocal visits, consultations and meetings among our parties and countries' leaders have established firm foundations for the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries. Our visit is only a contribution to the continuity of visits, consultations and exchanges of views of the questions which interest our two countries.

"Our people in Iraq, as indeed is the case in your country, are unceasingly linking their struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty with the liberation movement in the world proceeding from our conviction that it is a part of the revolutionary Arab movement which is an important part of the world liberation movement."

Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that "regardless of the difficult conditions which our Arab nation is going through, and which are mainly the result of the continued Zionist aggression against the Arab nation which, in addition, goes on being exposed to imperialist and reactionary plots, we go on with the process of building a socialist system. We have passed important milestones along this road relying on our own forces and on cooperation with our friends."

Hammadi then said: "U.S. imperialism and Zionism have found in the Egyptian regime an obedient instrument for the implementation of their own plans of expansion and domination in our Arab area. Confronted by the dangers to which our area is exposed and in order to suppress this danger, and also to preserve the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and of our Arab nation, the Iraqi Government is pursuing an active policy aimed at consolidating Arab solidarity and closing Arab ranks, believing that it is an efficient weapon to frustrate all defeatist plans leading to the violation of legitimate Arab rights. Iraq played an important role at the 10th Arab summit held in Tunis. The decisions of that summit confirmed the orientation of the Baghdad summit and provided support for the spread of the Lebanese Government's authority over the territory of Lebanon. They preserved the continuity of the armed struggle of the Palestinian resistance movement.

We believe, dear friends, that an equitable and lasting peace in the Arab area cannot be attained without a total withdrawal of the forces of the Zionist creation from all occupied Arab territories and without insuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, to return to their countries, and to establish their own state.

"We cannot imagine a national question such as the Palestinian question on which a single state or a single Arab president can decide by themselves, isolated from other Arab presidents, because any action of this sort is considered to be a violation of national rights."

"The fact that we are on the side of the Palestinian Arab people does not mean that we do not display proper interest in other questions in our area and in international problems. For some time now we have been hearing U.S. military intervention threats in the Arab Gulf area and the threats to occupy the sources of oil which is considered to be a flagrant interference in the affairs in our area. We believe that the countries in this area should be left to decide themselves about the ways and means of preserving their security and integrity and in a way suitable to them, and that they should be spared being incorporated into conflict and interest zones. This is the best way to establish peace and stability in that area.

"An important place in our foreign policy, particularly in the present troubled situation when the policy of force manifests itself again, the policy of force which the great powers do not carry out indirectly but by open military intervention, belongs to the nonaligned movement and to the affirmation of its liberation, anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist substance and of the consolidation of its role and efficient activity on the level of international relations and in providing support and aid to the countries which are members of the movement.

"We attach great importance to the question of consolidating the nonaligned movement and to the affirmation of its principles. It is important to us that we should continue to cooperate and consult each other on all these matters. The positive results stemming from the sixth summit in Havana are a support for the movement and for the consolidation of its independent orientation. Proceeding from our exceptional interest in the movement we will pay great attention to the seventh summit which will be held in Baghdad in 1982. We hope that our efforts will be stepped up so that the summit conference may attain the positive results which will contribute to the consolidation of the movement, the strengthening of its principles and to the consolidation of its role and efficient activity."

Sa'dun Hammadi went on to say that Iraq resolutely stands "on the side of the equitable struggle of the liberation and progressive forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America against neocolonialism, exploitation and racial discrimination."

Expressing his gratitude once again for the very warm hospitality the distinguished guest from friendly Iraq asked all those present to toast the president of the SFRY, Tito, Iraqi-Yugoslav friendship, his host Josip Vrhovec, and all those present, as well as the prosperity and progress of the friendly Yugoslav people.

#### End of Talks

ID060032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Iraqi counterpart Sa'dun Hammadi held their final talks this afternoon. The two ministers and their associates discussed the role and tasks of the policy and of the nonaligned movement, by bearing in mind the topical development of international events as well as the entire forthcoming period.

Closely linked with that they exchanged views on essential political and other issues which are to be discussed or which could be put to the conference of ministers of foreign affairs in Delhi in 1981.

Close attention was also paid to the relevant contents of the preparations for the next, the seventh, conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

It was particularly stressed in the talks that particularly in the present world situation--which is marked by an unfavorable development: frequent application of the policy of force within the framework of bloc rivalry and the struggle for the spheres of influence, attacks on the independence and the right to independent development of nonaligned countries--it is essential for the policy and the movement of nonalignment to continually and decisively step forward with clear attitudes and actions to oppose a development which dangerously threatens nonaligned countries, as well as international peace and security in general.

The ministers noted that what was of the greatest significance was that nonaligned countries at the present juncture--by proceeding from the reaffirmed platform of nonaligned policy as an independent and nonbloc factor--should decisively point out where the policy of blocs is leading to and to give it their consistent reply. It was also pointed out that it was now the duty of all nonaligned countries to oppose attempts at subordinating nonaligned policy to the interests of blocs and the rivalry of great powers. It was stressed that only an action which rests firmly and consistently on the original principles and basic goals of nonalignment could protect the independence of nonaligned countries from any kind of interference and intervention and at the same time contribute substantially to the elimination of unacceptable practices in international relations and thus also the insuring of peace and security in the world.

In connection with the forthcoming gatherings of the nonaligned countries, views were exchanged on a series of concrete issues for further consolidating the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment, insuring the consistent adherence to these principles and goals by all nonaligned countries, promoting the methods and contents of the decisions adopted by gatherings of nonaligned countries, aimed, among other things, at the most efficient implementation possible, and insuring the methods of adopting decisions by genuine democratic consensus.

Attention was also paid to the need to continue to work on the peaceful settlement of disputes among nonaligned countries, this being a task of special political significance for the entire movement of nonaligned countries. In connection with the fundamental goal of further expanding nonaligned policy in the world, the significance was stressed of the relevant efforts aimed at having this policy embrace broad strata of peoples, organizations in nonaligned countries and others.

In discussing all these subjects and issues, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his Iraqi counterpart Sa'dun Hammadi--and as is known Iraq will be the host country of the next summit of the nonaligned countries--were in agreement on their views were very similar. Minister Hammadi invited his host Vrhovec to visit the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

#### 6 January Departure

LD061929 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, left our country today with his associates, following a 2-day official and friendly visit.

At Surcin Airport, Hammadi exchanged cordial greetings with his host Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and seven other high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present was Nicolae Mihael, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

## Joint Communiqué

LD070023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the end of the visit by Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, the following joint communiqué has been issued in Belgrade:

At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq made an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 4 to 6 January 1980.

Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Minister Hammadi, and held talks with him on bilateral relations and international questions of interest to both sides.

Dr Hammadi conveyed President Saddam Husayn's warm greetings to President Tito and informed the vice president that President Saddam Husayn has received an invitation from President Tito to visit Yugoslavia. The date of the visit is to be fixed later.

In the talks between the two ministers and their associates, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust, an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral relations was carried out, as well as on the most significant questions of international relations of interest to the two nonaligned countries. Particular emphasis was laid on the activities of the nonaligned countries at the United Nations, within the framework of the Group of 77 and at other international gatherings, in accordance with the decisions of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries at Havana.

Particular attention was devoted to the promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation. The two ministers expressed particular satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral relations and fruitful cooperation in all spheres and expressed readiness to make extra efforts with a view to the continued promotion of all-round relations and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In this connection they emphasized the significance of the conclusions adopted at the recent meeting of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. They also agreed on the need to expand the sphere of cooperation with a view to exchanging technical experiences, the transfer of technology and cooperation between scientific institutions and the training of cadres.

Similarly, the two ministers underscored the need to continue the useful practice of exchanging visits and maintaining contacts in various spheres and at various levels aimed at exchanging views and maintaining consultations in the bilateral sphere and in the context of the activities of the nonaligned movement. They also agreed on the need to make joint efforts so that the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries, which is to be held in Baghdad in 1982, will be successful and so that its decisions will contribute to strengthening the policy of nonalignment and the unity of the movement.

The two ministers noted that the situation in the Middle East continues to be burdened with dangers following the continued occupation of the Arab territories and the persistent application of the policy of aggression and expansion by Israel towards the Arab countries and the Palestinian people. This problem affects not only the peoples of this region, but the whole world. Everything should be done to ensure that the aggressor, whether in this region or anywhere else, is not rewarded.

It was emphasized that it is not possible to achieve a just and lasting peace in this region until Israel withdraws its forces from all the occupied Arab territories and until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are ensured--the right to self-determination, to return and to set up their own state on its national soil. They once again confirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two ministers particularly stressed that the Palestinian question represents the central issue of the Middle East crisis which cannot be resolved by bypassing the PLO.

They also stressed the need to preserve and strengthen Arab solidarity, based on the decisions of the Baghdad summit and confirmed at the Tunis summit, as well as the unity of the Palestinian liberation movement and of the Palestinian people which represents a precondition for the successful struggle of the Arab countries and peoples for the implementation of their legitimate national rights and for the preservation of their independence. They consider the nonaligned movement decisions in connection with the Arab cause and the increasing support by the international community to be very important.

The two ministers again expressed their satisfaction over the results of the sixth nonaligned conference, especially that the original principles of the policy of non-alignment were reaffirmed and that the unity of the movement and its ability to continue to act on the basis of independence and extra-bloc orientation were consolidated on these principles. The importance of the role of the policy of nonalignment as an irreplaceable factor in the solution of burning international problems and in the development of equal international cooperation, and in the struggle for democratization of international relations, against colonialism, imperialism, foreign intervention, interference in the internal affairs and against all aspects of hegemonism and foreign domination is a real one.

The two ministers particularly stressed the importance of global negotiations to devise adequate solutions for international economic problems. This will lead to bridging the gap between the developed and the developing countries and to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two ministers expressed their serious concern over the worsening of the international situation as a result of the attempts to resolve international problems and disputes through interference, pressure and use of force and over the continued arms race which threatens the security of the countries and peace in the world. Particular concern was expressed over the appearance of new hotbeds of crisis and the nonsolution of existing ones.

Countries and peoples are confronted with efforts to impose the policy of force and military intervention as a law in international relations. As a result of this non-aligned countries and the policy of nonalignment as a whole are threatened more than anything else.

The nonaligned movement must resolutely act against this sort of practice and must express its independent and extra-bloc character precisely in this struggle.

The two ministers are seriously concerned over the stagnation of the process of detente in the world. They see consolidation of detente, its universality and extension to all regions and also the totality of international relations as a precondition for the consolidation of peace and solution of major international problems.

In this connection they stressed the importance of concrete steps leading to consolidation of confidence and attainment of genuine disarmament on the basis of the decisions of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly.

In this context they stressed the importance of the forthcoming CSCE Madrid meeting regarding the further promotion of detente.

In considering the situation in the area of the Gulf and in the Middle East area further afield, the two ministers expressed their concern over the increasing foreign military presence, bloc rivalry and threats of military intervention which jeopardize the independence and security of countries in that region. They resolutely advocate consistent implementation of the UN Charter in relations between states and also respect for the sovereign rights of the peoples to independence, territorial integrity and a free choice of internal sociopolitical development and orientation in international relations.

The two sides fully endorsed the liberation struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa. They expressed their conviction that the London agreement represents a step towards the liquidation of colonialism and racist rule in this part of the world. The responsibility for the implementation of the rights of the people of Zimbabwe to independence and full national sovereignty devolves on the international community and especially on the nonaligned movement. The two ministers believe that genuine independence for Zimbabwe will represent an important factor in consolidating the independence of the frontline states and of stability and peace in that area. They also expressed the view that the United Nations bears great responsibility for the implementation of its resolutions on Namibia so as to frustrate South African maneuvers and make it possible for the people of Namibia to attain full independence under SWAPO leadership.

They expressed their deep concern over the crisis in Southeast and central Asia and also the fear that its prolongation could threaten peace not only in that area but throughout the world. They believe therefore that it is indispensable to find a peaceful solution of the problem in keeping with the UN Charter. First steps towards genuine peace and stability can be attained only through the withdrawal of all foreign troops and by allowing the peoples to decide about their own destiny.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the results of the visit. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and members of his delegation. He invited federal secretary Josip Vrhovec to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

#### LCY, SAWPY, TU OFFICIALS DISCUSS 1979 ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS

AUO41925 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its New Year holiday issue for 31 December/1-2 January on pages 2 and 3 carries the texts of statements by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mika Spiluak, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia; and Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, in reply to questions asked within "the BORBA New Year's interviews on the topic entitled 'What Has Been Accomplished and What is in Store for Us.'"

In a brief editorial introductory note BORBA explains that all five participants in the interviews were asked the following questions: What was characteristic for the activity of their individual organizations concerned in 1979; what are the main tasks and directions of actions in 1980; and what measures have been taken to further prepare these organizations for their successful activity within Yugoslavia's political system of socialist self-management, to strengthen the position of the associated labor, workingman and citizen, to insure a quicker development of self-management and a consistent implementation of the stabilization policy and to solve the vital questions of the working people.

Pointing out the public's great interest in the Socialist Alliance, Todo Kurtovic, in his 2,100-word statement, says that, "Following the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress, the Socialist Alliance is engaged in actions that are strengthening public work and responsibility and are aimed at insuring that many questions are first discussed within the SAWPY, thereby developing the so-called preliminary stage of decisionmaking. It also resolutely promotes the practice of developing the Socialist Alliance as the basis for actions and initiatives of the delegate system." Initiatives must be constantly promoted in the Socialist Alliance and in political activities in general, he says. But, as he further points out, "it is exactly this kind of activity that is opposed by the bureaucratic tendencies which not only try to disregard these initiatives but at times even try to present them in the wrong light." Explaining that these tendencies oppose the working people's participation in political life and must therefore be resisted in a creative way, Kurtovic notes that "bureaucratic opposition is also encountered in the form of boycotts of all coordinated actions."

According to Kurtovic, the working people are now increasingly more active in social life. But, he says, "this activity must be given a broader social character because our tasks are numerous and begin with the ideological-political confirmation of the stabilization policy, a consistent implementation of the adopted policy and the strengthening of the individual and collective responsibility for the realization of the adopted views and tasks." Stressing the importance of the inclusion of the base of the delegate system in deliberations and accords, Kurtovic says: "We in the Socialist Alliance must be very sensitive to the question of what forms the delegate base." This is necessary, he points out, because in many places the so-called delegate base is formed with hardly anything more than the delegation concerned and enlarged by a few responsible officials of the region involved.

Referring to the occurrences of sectarianism in relation to and within the SAWPY, Kurtovic emphasizes: "Sectarianism and decisionmaking within a narrow circle are both unconstitutional." He explains that "the sectarianist tendencies are most conspicuously expressed in the sphere of free exchange of labor as well as in various elections, beginning with the elections for SAWP conferences and so forth. These tendencies narrow down the election basis and platform." In this connection Kurtovic concludes that sectarianism also "weakens our actions against dogmatic forces and individuals and is, in fact, ultimately in the service of various pressures from abroad."

In his 1,250-word statement Dusan Dragosavac emphasizes that "in 1979 the League of Communists was fully engaged in implementing the decisions of its 11th congress." Noting that in this connection the LCY has achieved significant results in its organizational, ideological and political preparation for a successful fulfillment of the tasks faced by our society, Dragosavac says: "First of all, the LCY has adapted its organization to the changes in the political system." However, it is still not possible to be satisfied with the results achieved in the organizational and ideological-political preparation of the LCY, considering the tasks and obligations that it must meet in light of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. Communists must especially strive, Dragosavac says, for the further comprehensive development of self-management in all spheres and at all levels. "Communists must lead in the development of work and social discipline, in the struggle for a higher labor productivity and for a more efficient functioning of all organisms and institutions of our system," he points out.

According to Dragosavac, in the coming period the LCY will continue to struggle for a modern organization of production and business operations in the economy, for a more effective distribution of production forces, for a more selective and efficient investment policy, for a stronger export orientation and, in general, for a more successful activity within the international economic cooperation.

"We also face no less important tasks in the further implementation of our nonaligned foreign policy as well as in the realization of the LCY's comprehensive cooperation with other workers, liberation and democratic parties and movements in the world on the basis of equality," Dragosavac concludes.

Reviewing the activity of the trade unions in 1979, Mika Spiluak, in his 1,1500-word statement, points out that the trade unions continued to strive for greater production, higher labor productivity, higher incomes and the implementation of the principle of reward according to the results of work under the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor. Among the negative phenomena of 1979 Mika Spiluak particularly calls attention to the fact that many organizations of associated labor operated at a loss that the opposition to the principle of reward according to the results of work has not been overcome and that the number of unjustified absences from work in work organizations has increased. He says that "in 1978 Yugoslavia lost 84.3 million workdays as a result of absenteeism, marking an increase of 7.8 million over 1977. This means that 269,000 workers were absent from work every day. Unfortunately, the situation in this respect did not improve in the least in 1979; as a matter of fact, it became worse. It is estimated that more than 90 million workdays were lost in this manner in 1979." For this reason in 1980 the trade unions will more resolutely struggle against absenteeism which is now due to a great extent to the fact that it is financially rewarding: During their claimed sick leave periods many workers are able to earn relatively more privately than in their regular work in a factory. This must be prevented, Spiljak says, and the rewards to the best and most conscientious workers must be higher and more stimulative.

According to Spiluak, in 1979 there were 750,000 persons registered with employment offices seeking employment and at the same time the economy was unable to fill 240,000 vacancies for certain skills and trades. Consequently, the trade unions must become actively engaged in the organization of training and retraining to provide the necessary labor force for these vacancies, Spiluak concludes.

#### BRIEFS

MERCHANTSHIP FOR PRC--Rijeka, 27 December, TANJUG--A ship constructed for the PRC merchant fleet was launched in the Third May shipyards of Rijeka today. The ship is 107 meters long and 15.2 meters wide. The ship is powered by a Jugoturbina engine of 3,000 horsepower and will reach a speed of 12.8 knots when fully loaded (5,000 tons of cargo). The new ship is one of a series of 15 ships which are being built in the Third May, the Uljanik and the Split shipyards for the PRC. [Text] [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--Belgrade--A protocol on 2-year cooperation was signed in Belgrade today between Kalman Kili, vice president of Hungarian Radio, and Branislav Dacic, director of Radio Belgrade. The document envisages an exchange of programs and the making of joint programs, as one of the forms of the already well-established good relations between the two radio stations, the protocol will contribute to better the acquaintance between the Hungarian people and nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as to the development of friendly relations between the two neighboring socialist and friendly countries. The signing of the protocol was attended by Jozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade, and Laszlo Martinak, deputy head of Hungarian Radio's international department. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD]